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SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 7, 1929

No. 10

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On Northrop Looms
Than on Any Other
Automatic Loom

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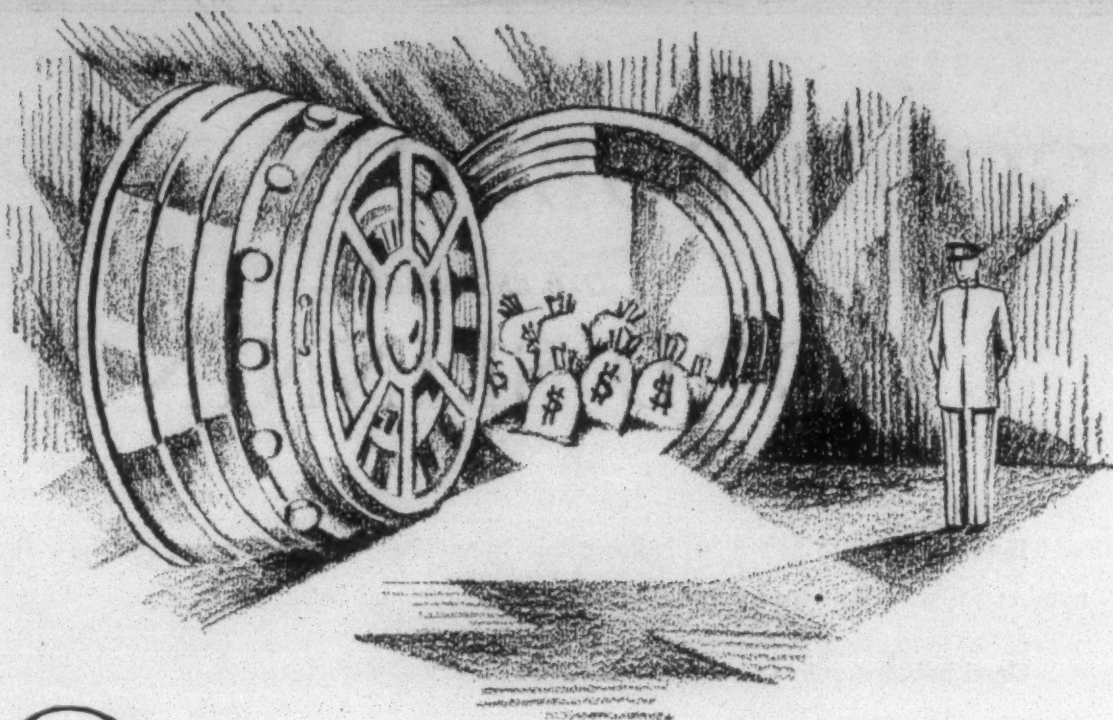
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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GOOD BOBBINS

are essential to

GOOD SPINNING

Bobbins made to fit your spindles properly and best adapted in size for the numbers of yarn you are spinning will give you more and better work.

Good bobbins quickly pay for themselves.

Special attention should be given to the size and style of spinning bobbins used in connection with filling wind. To get the full benefits of filling wind the bobbins should be designed to meet the particular conditions in each mill. Not alone should the style of spindles, traverse, diameter of ring and numbers of yarn to be spun, be taken into consideration, but also speed of front rolls, staple of cotton and other factors.

For years we have specialized in spinning bobbins. If you have any questions as to the size or style of a spinning bobbin, either for warp or filling wind, that will best answer your requirements, feel free to write us and we will give you the benefit of our experience.

We also make all types and kinds of filling bobbins, both plain and for automatic looms, twister bobbins, card room bobbins, spools, rolls and tubes.

The Dana S. Courtney Co.

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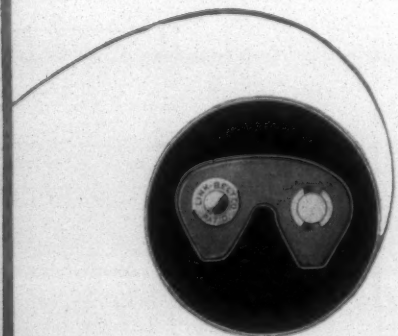
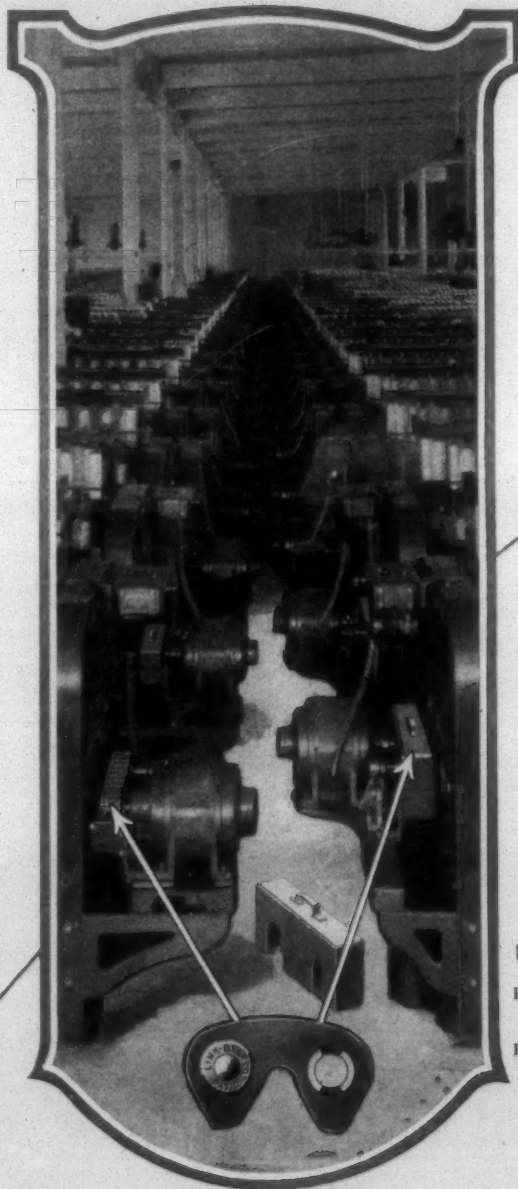
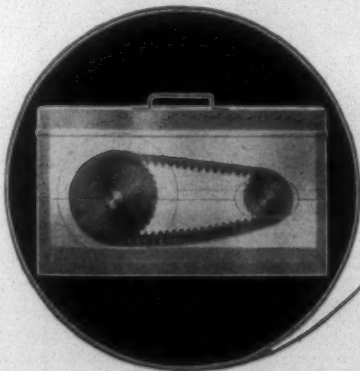
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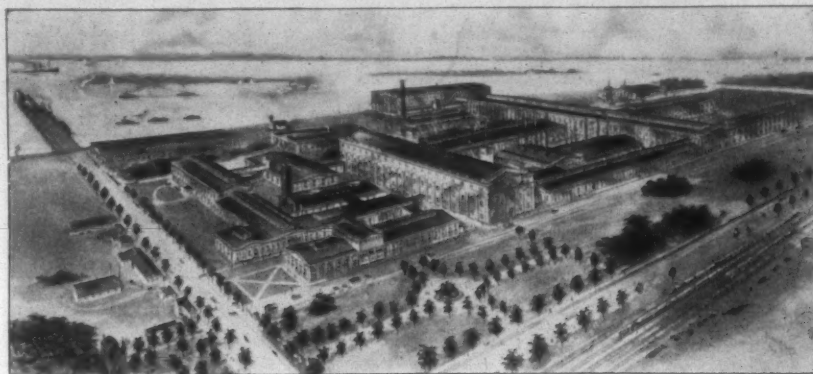
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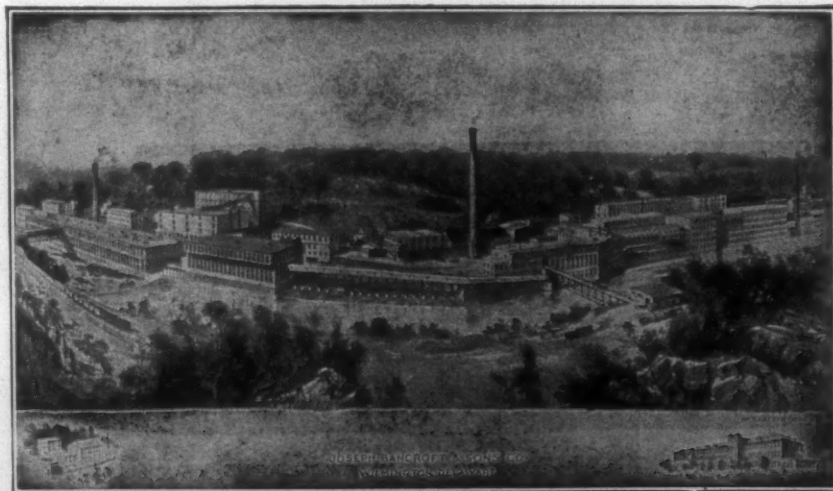
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Thus dark shadows are banished even from a forest of belts



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Cooper Hewitts are "better than daylight" not only because they give constant intensity at any hour but because they yield 90% yellow-green (the best-seeing) rays, and have none of the glare-producing qualities which are hard on the eyes. As a result, every detail becomes sharp and clear as if magnified, vision is more acute and the response of brain and hand is more rapid.

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Cooper Hewitt illuminating engineers, make every smallest detail of the machinery stand out as sharply and clearly as if magnified. Despite the forest-like appearance of this machine-filled room, no dark shadows interfere with the quick, accurate vision of operatives.

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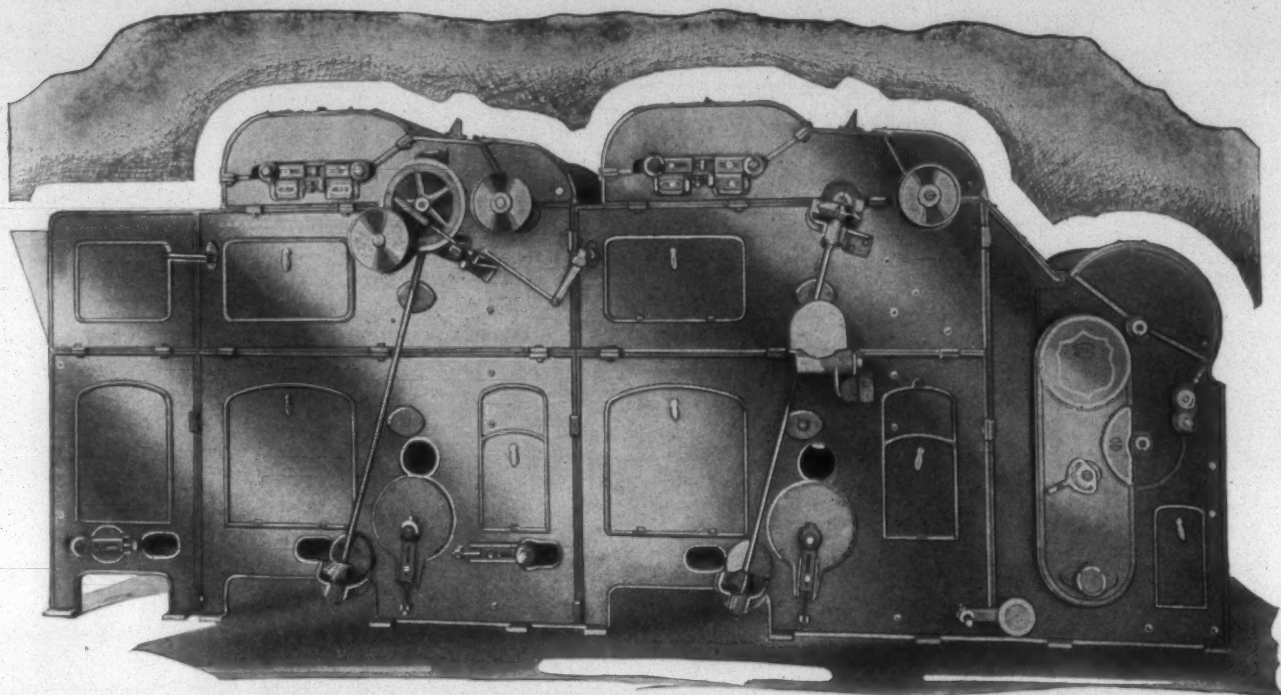


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Organization

NEW H & B TANDEM AUTOMATIC HOPPER FEEDER

Efficient Performance for the First Process



In the design of this new No. 5 Automatic Tandem Hopper Feeder we have incorporated outstanding features never before applied to Preparatory Textile Machinery.

Combing Stripping Motion subjects the cotton to a gentle, but thorough combing process, which preserves the staple and semi-parallel the fibre.

Variable Speed Elevating Lattice insures at all times accurate feed regulation when used in combination with Lapper Sections.

Large Bin Area for dealing with lofty, well-opened cotton, making possible regulation by volume instead of by weight as in other types of Feeders.

Adjustment of Evener Stripping Lattice so designed that it can be quickly moved forward to or back from the Spiked Elevating Lattice to accurately regulate the amount of cotton passing through the machine.

Full Automatic Controls are furnished for all our standard types of Opening and Picking Machinery when used in combination with this new No. 5 Hopper Feeder

Apron Bearings are of the self-aligning type, easily adjustable to maintain correct alignment with the shafts.

Division Plates give a Reserve Bin area for maintaining accurate feed levels.

Continuous Gridded Cleaning Surface from Doffer Beater to Cage Section.

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Special Frame Sides are available to suit various types of Automatic Feed, including both Overhead and Low Horizontal Aprons.

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PAWTUCKET, R. I.

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What should I do?"

You have to choose between Chlorine and Peroxide. Get
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See what they guarantee as to:
a permanent White, loss of tensile Strength,
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We can install the process for you. Results will please
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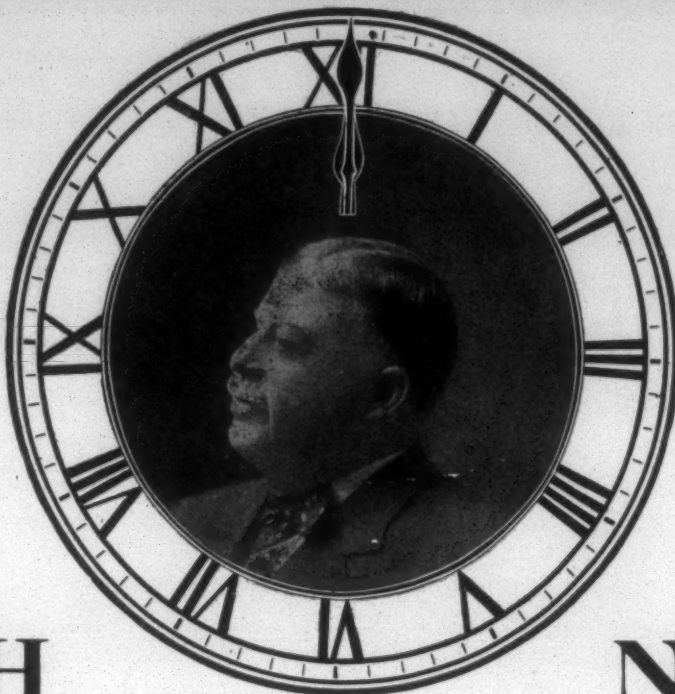
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**Roller, Clearer and Washer Cloths, and Slasher and Sizing Flannels for
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Every Description of Woolens and Linen Cloths for Machinery

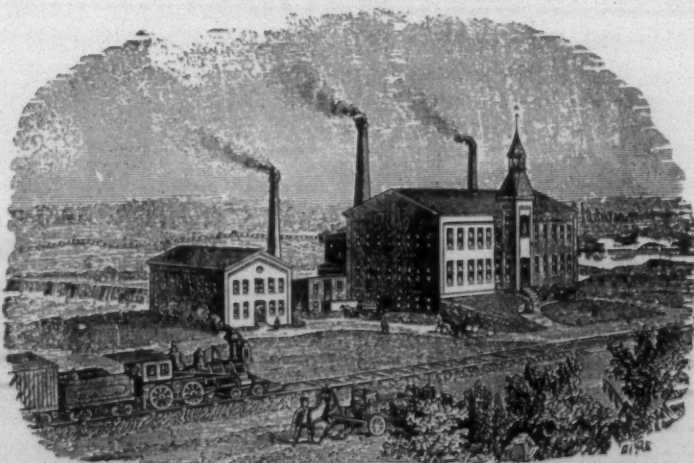
Ask and Insist that Noone's Cloth Be Used

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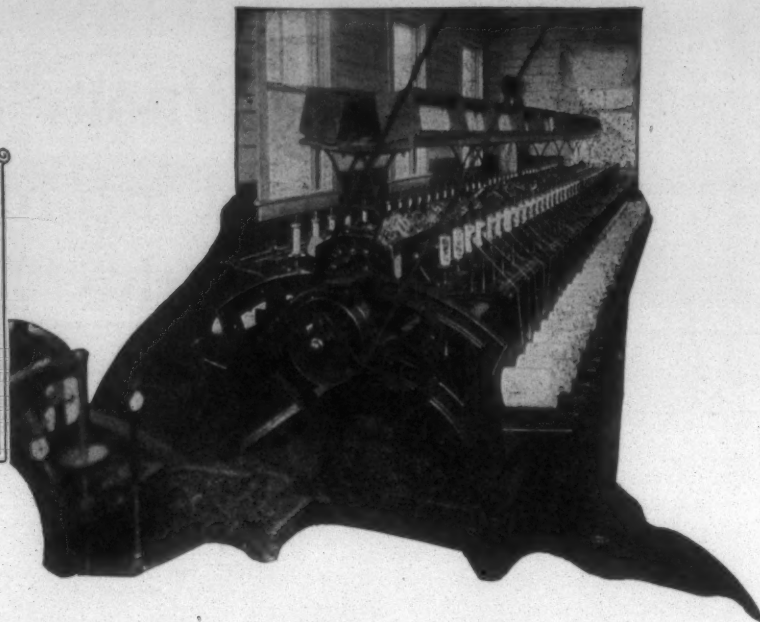
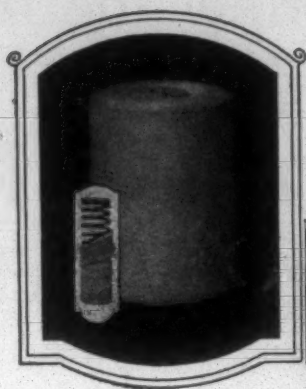
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— Why It Saves Money for the Flat Braid Industry.



THE FRANKLIN PROCESS of yarn dyeing is a boon to the braiding mill of moderate size that does not find it profitable to prepare its yarn for braiding by the quiller system.

Yarn dyed by the Franklin Process is returned on Franklin Packages. They will deliver by rotation directly to bobbins, thus eliminating the extra winding operation necessary with skein-dyed yarns.

This method of preparing braider bobbins compares favorably in cost with the quiller method, when yarns of low breaking strength are used, because there is less tension on yarn running from Franklin Packages. When one end breaks on a Franklin Package, only one spindle is stopped. On a quiller, if one end breaks the whole 378 spindles are stopped.

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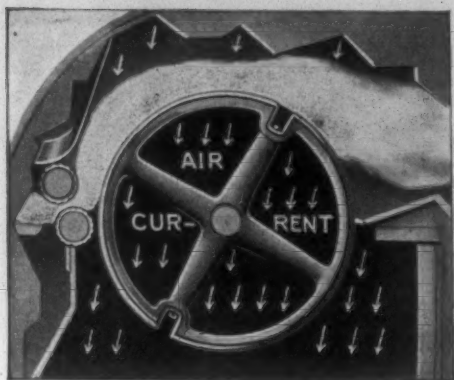


FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

*Dyers of cotton, woolen, worsted, jute, hemp and linen yarns and silk noils,
also yarn spinners and manufacturers of glazed yarns.*

FRANKLIN PROCESS

Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form



Lap is formed on a single cage

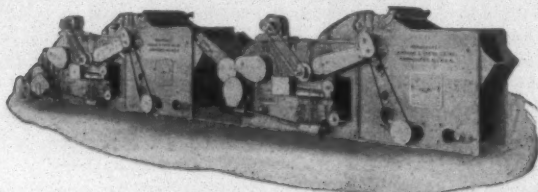
Wholly new method of lap formation in the "Duplex" Single-Process Picker

TO put it concisely: the lap in the Woonsocket Duplex Picker is formed on a single cage. The result is that there are no split laps on the card because the lap isn't formed in two layers. What is more, the formation of the lap by powerful suction leaves the dirt on the outside. When it enters the card, practically all dirt is on the bottom whence it is most easily removed by the licker-in.

This is but one example of how the Woonsocket Duplex Picker is a NEW machine, not just a combining of old machines.

To be sure, the Duplex saves 33% to 66% of labor, 33% to 50% of power, and approximately 50% of floor space, just as any machine would that combined all picking into one process and eliminated intermediate doffing and tending.

WOONSOCKET Single-Process Picker



But the Woonsocket Duplex Picker does FAR MORE THAN THAT. Another new feature is the dead-air chamber under the beaters. As dirt and motes are separated, they drop positively. There are no air currents to whirl them back into the cotton. This means cleaner cotton. The lap is formed by a fan more powerful than heretofore used in picker practice, again getting the lap cleaner and at the same time more even.

The results of these NEW and exclusive features are: cleaner cotton, more even laps, no split laps, less picker waste—all IN ADDITION to the savings in production cost which result from combining the pickers.

We have prepared a very interesting Bulletin giving complete description and actual production figures. Sent to you free.

Write for 42-Page Bulletin giving full details

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Opening, Picker, Carder, Drawing and Roving Machinery
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 7, 1929

No. 10

Southern Textile Association Discusses Modern Equipment

The Forty-second Semi-Annual Meeting of the Southern Textile Association was held in Spartanburg, S. C., on November 1st, the program being devoted primarily to the subject, "The Value of New Equipment."

Several prominent mill men spoke upon the various angles of the subject and an open forum discussion, which followed their remarks, gave further emphasis to the necessity of modern machinery in meeting present-day competition.

L. L. Brown, President of the Association, presided. The invocation was by Marshall Dilling, of Gastonia, N. C. The Association was welcomed to Spartanburg by Ira Blackwood and the response was by Carl R. Harris, former President of the Association.

The principal speaker at the morning session was Herbert E. Gyles, Attorney, of Aiken, S. C., who spoke upon "Crime Prevention, or the Leisure Hour." Mr. Gyles was heard with close attention and at the conclusion of his address, the subject of crime prevention, through proper supervision of juvenile activities, was further discussed by Mr. Davis, John W. Fox, J. B. Harris and Marshall Dilling.

Mr. Gyles spoke as follows:

CRIME PREVENTION OR THE LEISURE HOUR

The President of the United States has lately felt called upon to make a very alarming statement, which you have all seen in the press, and that is that life and property in the United States are relatively more unsafe than in any other civilized country of the world. He has felt called upon to appoint a commission of eminent and distinguished men fitted for the work, to investigate the reason why all this is so, and to suggest any remedies that they might find.

Crowded Prisons

We find also that the prisons of the country are so filled, are so crowded, are so packed, with prisoners, the situation and living conditions in the great prisons of the great United States have become so intolerable that most serious mutinies and rebellions are the result, and men are dying by those same mutinies and rebellions in the prisons. There exists what we might term a criminal situation. Now this condition exists and if it grows, and it is growing and increasing every day, the vital question for you and me is what is the future of our economic, social and industrial situation. What is the future of it? Where are we going to find ourselves directly with this criminal situation? I am going to make a very startling statement to you now, and I want it to sink in. I am not trying to play heroics, for I never was more serious in my life. The crime bill of the United States of America is twelve to fourteen billions of dollars per year. Wade H. Forest, former United States District Attorney, and member of the committee appointed by the American Bar Association to investigate crime in the country, as a

result of his investigation that committee concluded that it was thirteen billions of dollars annually. The Manufacturers Record, with which we are all familiar, concluded after a research that it was \$11,500,000. Richard E. Enwright, the late police commissioner of New York, than whom I think we have no greater authority in America, thirty-five or forty years in the criminal service, says that the thirteen billion is more nearly correct. He says that some years ago the majority of the desperate criminals of this country—sixty-five per cent of whom I think he says, were over thirty years of age. Now they are under twenty years of age.

Cost of Crime

Now thirteen to fourteen billions of dollars annually for the crime bill—lets think of that for a moment. What is the greatest industrial budget of America, gentlemen? It is the automobile industry. You know what that is? Five billion dollars a year. Another great industry of America is the export industry, five billion, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The national debt, national budget, annual budget of the United States Government is five billion a year. Those great budgets of our great industries and government would seem to pale into insignificance beside the thirteen or fourteen billion dollar crime bill of the United States of America.

If we had the power to take the money that goes into the crime bill of America and put it in the United States Treasury, in eighteen months there would be no national debt.

Youthful Criminals

You will find that the crime bill of America is made by the early youth of the land. I had a letter the other day from the warden of the prisons and penitentiary of Georgia who told me that the great majority of the men electrocuted were under thirty years of age and nearly all of them under twenty-five. That is true in South Carolina and doubtless North Carolina and other States. I had a letter from Mr. Scarborough, late Superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary, who said crime was committed by those between seventeen and twenty-three, and in his discussion of this subject with wardens all over America it was their observation likewise. I have in my hands the report of the Prison of South Carolina, I think this one probably is—no, this is Georgia—showing the present ages of convicts in the Penitentiary, and out of something over three thousand we have 1,858 under twenty-six years of age. In South Carolina it is the same, and what kind of crimes are the great majority of these crimes, gentlemen? Murder, larceny, perjury, robbery. In other words, crimes meaning dishonesty, stealing. In South Carolina it is the same thing. There are 338 under thirty years of age out of 600 in the jail.

The youth of the land then, my friends, are the ones

who are committing this great amount of crime. That is proven by all records. Judge Prosser, one of the greatest criminal judges that we have in the country, gives that as his opinion. William Healey, of the Baker Foundation, gives it as his opinion. Commissioner Enright of New York says that it is almost wholly a matter of youth and if you will look into your courts, if you will look into your reformatories and prisons, if you will just watch and see in the newspapers every day, if they give the ages of those who are convicted of crime, you will find that this is so. My own opinion is that eighty per cent of them are committed by the early youth of the land.

It is not the defective men who make criminals. That old theory is exploded a long time ago. The psychiatrists and the psychologists said it was a defective man. It is not. It is not a defective man. The authorities are agreed. William Healey says that out of 3,000 convicted, 75 per cent were perfectly normal. The authorities show in the prisons today that the men in prisons are just as high type mentally as those outside, and the psychiatrists say so. Dr. Bishop, one of the greatest in America, who took charge of them in New York for an entire year, stated in an article in the Saturday Evening Post, which he verified afterward, that he went into this work convinced that 90 per cent of the criminals were defective mentally. After the year's work he came out convinced that 90 per cent of the criminals were normal mentally and that 10 per cent were defective. That theory is exploded and no longer can true investigators say that the criminal situation of America is due to defective mentality, and I am not here to say that there are no problems involved in defective mentality at all, because there are. There are lots of them and they are being wrestled with as best we can.

Heredity

Some of us have said it is heredity, heredity because the father or grandfather was a criminal. I am seriously discussing this criminal situation; I hope I don't tire you. Here is the situation about heredity. No man has ever bequeathed a criminal mind. There is no such thing as inheriting a criminal mind. You can't inherit, nor bequeath, a specific mind of a crook.

I am through telling you what the situation is in this country. I want to turn to the other hand and see if we can find something to help it. I am not fool enough to tell you that what I am going to say takes the place of home or school. Not at all. The home is and should be the greatest place for training our children and bringing them up into good citizens. We all agree on that. The Church of God should be the greatest adjunct and aid to the home. We will agree on that, and the school next. We won't fall out about that, but gentlemen, with the prisons of America so overcrowded as to become an intolerable situation, with the reformatories filled so they can't take in any more children of tender years, notwithstanding the fact we have the home and the school and the church, the home and the school and the church are not solving the problems.

Gentlemen, we have in this world, as we have in this room 150 men who are men of good character and men of strength and stability, who doubtless are the product of the home, the church and the school, but how about the hundreds and thousands of them in the jails who had home, school and church and it didn't work, or those who didn't have the benefit and advantage of the home, the school and the church. What about them? It hasn't prevented the conditions I have spoken of this morning. We still have them.

Some people say the home is broken down and the church is broken down. I am not going to discuss that. You handle that question for yourselves. Perhaps both of them have, to a certain extent. We are human.

The Child

Now let's go on. I want to talk about the child a little bit. The child comes into the world a little tot, in all its sweetness and purity. Did you ever go to a pottery and see the clay there and see the man make it soft and handle it and mold it into any sort of beautiful things they want—wonderful jars and things out of it, so easily and nicely? That is what the child is. A child is a thing to be created into a man. A child is a matter of development. A child is something to be handled, guided, directed tactfully and gently, that's what a child is. It is creation. When we get old, like you and I are, we are created already, and when we go out to play and have our fun it isn't creation, it is recreation; we are trying to get back the lost tissues. It is recreation, but in a child it is creation. With a man it is recreation. Let's get that in our heads.

Another thing, a child is superlative force. It is a great big, wonderful bundle of power. Niagara in all its great colossal power hasn't the force in it of a normal infant. Why? Because it has power only to run down that awful gorge to drive mill wheels and send electricity all over this country, but the child has in it so much force, and it is a child placed there by Almighty God Himself, and the development of that child under God is able and has been able to conquer the air, the sea and the earth. That's what it is. It is force; it is energy, tremendously so. There isn't any force like it.

The Home

I don't know whether the home is breaking down to any extent or not, but now there is an illustration. We send a child out to play. That child has just two objects in its little mind when it goes out to play, gentlemen, just two. One is activity, to expend its energy, and force, and the other is companionship. Just those two things, and it is going to have them. If you don't believe it you just watch it. I have watched them a thousand times—activity and companionship. Directly it is going to find its bunch, and right there your environment starts. If that environment is all right and good you have a right child, but if it is bad it is all wrong. If it is a supervised playground you are 90 per cent safe. If it is not you are 90 per cent unsafe. Of course I am not forgetting the factor in the home. Now I am not talking about the home.

Why, my friends, think back! I wonder if you can remember your own youth. A child doesn't think ahead. He doesn't say, "I am going to be Governor of South Carolina or Arkansas. I am going to be United States Senator," or anything like that. He doesn't give a rap about that. He sees a fellow spinning a top fine and he wants to do that, and he sees some other fellow on the bars and he wants to do that. That's the way his mind works, and if you will go to the reformatories and prisons today where I have been and talk to the men and boys in there you will find seven out of ten, gentlemen, will tell you, "Well, I got into it because my gang did so and so, or my bunch did so and so and I had to stick with them."

Supervised Leadership

Here is where your supervised leadership comes in. I don't mean particularly a playground, but I am talking for the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts as much as I am playgrounds. They go to the playgrounds and they get into good company and they are taken care of by an

expert, a trained supervisor. She is on to her position and she knows her business, or he is, as the case may be, and when one little fellow gets hold of the rings and he don't want to quit and he wants to "hog" the rings and the other little fellow points his finger at him and says, "That ain't fair," right there is where that supervisor, trained as she is, with tact and sympathy and understanding takes the little fellow and there is the first lesson that child receives in sportsmanship, in playing the game by the rules of a good sport.

I doubt if very many of you have ever taken the trouble to go to a supervised playground. If you would go you would be astonished to see the great number of little boys and girls and how they are handled. You will see lots playing marbles; lots playing ball; playing football and other games, but you will also see dozens building little houses, building airplanes, building kites, even tackling the radio and building forty things. You will see a group over there enjoying themselves singing, or with simple bits of art and drama, and dozens of things that the supervised playground has in order, my friends, to give a proper faith in them, and at the same time tactfully and gently guide and lead him into doing the thing that will build his character. That's where it starts, and unless you get it that way you will never get it. Character, my friends, is this: it is activities properly guided. If you have any character that's the way you get it. There isn't any other process under God can develop character but activities properly guided.

It is a prop and a support and I tell you the supervised playground and Boy and Girl Scouts in this country are the things that will keep that standard within the hearts and souls of the boys and girls, and keep thousands of them out of jails today because they have the standard.

Then it prevents delinquency. Just take Spartanburg. I had a letter from Mrs. Burch here. She has a supervised playground here. She made the statement that no child who had attended the playground regularly had ever been up before the court for a serious offense. Judge Black at Augusta told me the same thing. The members of investigation committees in this country state beyond question that these supervised playgrounds and these Boy and Girl Scouts are preventing delinquency and saving men and women, and developing character into them and making good citizens. They enable boys and girls to find out what best to do in life in the thing they do on the playground, to stand for law and order and respect for authority. You can't have law and order and respect for authority except by a citizen who has had developed and ingrained into him respect for law and order by habit, and only that kind of person will have respect for law and authority.

Now I want to leave this with you, gentlemen, when you go back to your various communities, you run mills and you see the boys and girls in your town round-about going about your streets and I want you to look at them and say this: "That is raw material to be made into something. What shall I make it into? It is up to me. It is finer material, and it is greater material than the cotton that goes through your mills, than the silver that is made into money, because the future of America, the future of the Church of God, the future of the mills you represent, the future of the industrial and social and economic conditions of America depends upon that raw material, and when you go and see the child in your communities, think of what I have said and say, "What shall I do with this raw material? May God help us to create them into noble and splendid citizens of this great country." I thank you.

PRESIDENT: I have a telegram here, reading:
New York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1929.

J. C. Cobb, Secretary,
Southern Textile Association,
Franklin Hotel,
Spartanburg, S. C.

Request hearing at your meeting. Suggest we assist you in readjustment of wage schedules and hours to stabilize labor conditions and establish union standards which are imperative for alleviation of present industrial crisis. Reply Bible House, New York City.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Thomas F. McMahon, President.

Gentlemen, as you well know, this Association has dealt with phases of the textile industry other than those of labor and hours of work, and I don't see that we should be drawn in any controversy in regard to the same.

This is the forty-second meeting we have had, semi-annual meeting. That means we are 21 years old today, and we have grown up to manhood with a good clean record, with a good clean background before us, if I may borrow on Mr. Gyles' talk, and we want to carry forward this work, and I would like to have some expression.

Now, we are not going to get in any big discussion on this. Tell us how best to answer this telegram.

E. O. EDWARDS: Mr. President, this telegram came to us with the full knowledge this organization has never discussed this. It is done as part of the propaganda at the present time, and it is done for the purpose of publicity, and I want to move that we send this message back to them:

Thomas F. McMahon, President,
United Textile Workers of America,
Bible House, New York City.

Your telegram received. The objects of our organization are purely educational and we never discuss wages or labor. However, the records of your activities and accomplishments in New England during the past 20 years have not been such as to inspire any confidence in you.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.

L. L. Brown, President.

PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Weavers' Division by E. A. Franks, Chairman.

WEAVERS' DIVISION

MR. FRANKS: The Plain and Fancy Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association held their fall meeting in the ball room of the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., on Friday, September 13, 1929.

Several of the questions submitted and discussed were:

What was best speed to run slashers on 4,000 ends of 30s yarn?

What was best speed to run Draper loom on plain broadcloth?

What is the average number of loom stops on plain and fancy broadcloths?

What is the best setting for filling face sateens?

The moisture content of slashed beams, also cylinder temperature and steam pressure in slashing come in for several questions.

Questions relating to rayon, covered the causes and remedies for tear drops and button holes, the proper method of sizing rayon for various fabrics.

The afternoon session was taken up principally by an interesting talk by Glenn C. Parks on "Modern Practice in Mill Illumination," which was very instructive.

EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION

By N. B. Hill, Chairman

The Eastern North Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Fourth Annual Meeting at the North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, Friday, October 18th. Immediately after the meeting was opened, Thomas Nelson, Dean of Textiles, introduced the speaker, Dr. E. C. Brooks, President of North Carolina State College. As usual, Dr. Brooks gave to us some good food for thought in his annual address to our division.

It was the opinion of a number of the members of the Eastern North Carolina Division that we have an open forum meeting. The following subjects were discussed with a great deal of interest:

(1) Drawing Machines—Worn Metallic Rolls; Speed of Metallic Rolls; Creeling of Drawing; One or Two Processes of Drawing.

It was the unanimous opinion of the members present that it is better to replace all worn metallic rolls with new ones, instead of repairing them. They were also of the unanimous opinion that the front rolls should be run as near 220 R. P. M. as practical for quality, while their opinions were somewhat divided as to the number of processes but the majority favored two processes of drawing for quality.

(2) What is the cause and prevention of spinning bands loading with lint?

This was a very unusual question. It was the opinion of the majority that low speed and excessive humidity were the chief causes.

(3) What is the cause and remedy for soft wound filling sloughing off in the shuttle?

(4) What is the best method of getting new cotton through the mill, mix new with old cotton or run separate?

All members were unanimously in favor of running the new cotton separate from the old cotton.

(5) New one-process picking.

(6) What is best, use few threads with roving bands, or all roving bands?

(7) Non-strip or straight tooth card clothing.

(8) What process is the proper place to change draft gears to keep numbers?

There were various other questions aside from those mentioned above, all of which were widely discussed by approximately seventy-five members and visitors. We had about the usual number of mills represented, approximately twenty-five. They all seemed to enjoy the open forum meeting which was more or less an experiment with us, as it was the first meeting of this kind we have had. It was a great pleasure as well as an honor to have with and to talk to us, David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.; Frank K. Petrea, superintendent of the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.; Robert W. Phillip, editor of Cotton, Atlanta, Ga., and others. We are always glad to have others visit us at our meetings.

Joseph C. Cobb, secretary and treasurer of the Southern Textile Association, announced that he was in receipt of an invitation from the Selma Cotton Mills and the Eastern Manufacturing Company of Selma, N. C., to have the Eastern North Carolina Division meet at Selma for their Spring Meeting. A motion was moved and seconded that we accept the invitation. The motion was unanimously carried, therefore our Spring Meeting will be held in Selma during May, 1930.

The meeting adjourned at one o'clock for lunch. We did not have an afternoon session owing to the fact that some wanted to visit the Fair and others a football game.

MASTER MECHANICS' DIVISION

By W. G. Young.

The Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association held their regular fall meeting October 3rd at the Jefferson Hotel, Columbia, S. C.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by the Chairman. The attendance was not nearly so large as we had hoped for. This is partly explained by the fact that a number of men were not able to leave the jobs on account of the high water and a number of bridges were out and the highways closed in the two Carolinas and Georgia.

Considering the members present, which was about forty, we had a real good meeting. A number of important questions were discussed that are vitally interesting to the mills.

Inasmuch as a full report of the meeting was published in all the textile journals, I shall not attempt to bore you with details.

I want to take this opportunity to say a few words to the managers and superintendents here, or perhaps I should say, make a request of them, and that is to encourage your master mechanics to attend these meetings and if he does not come back better fitted to run your mechanical department, then you need a new man on the job.

I have taken it on myself to write the master mechanics of twenty-five mills and asked them to state frankly just why they did not attend these meetings. These mills are all located in the two Carolinas. I received a reply from nineteen of these master mechanics. Some of them said, "I would like to attend but the superintendent does not seem to be interested in such things and I can't afford to lose the time and pay my expenses." Others say they did not know there was such an organization. Others say they would like to attend but inasmuch as the mill management does not care enough about it to pay the traveling expenses to the meeting, they just pass them up and read the reports in the textile journals.

Unfortunately, for the master mechanics, most of the managers and superintendents came up from the other departments in the mill and do not understand the master mechanic's problem any too well. They seem to think the most important things are knowing the best method of setting rolls, setting and grinding cards and adjusting the various machines through the mill. They seem to think that as long as the wheels go round and production does not stop the mechanical department will take care of itself.

While the mechanical department is on the wrong side of the ledger and can not show any visible dividends, it is just as important as any other department in the mill, and while it does not produce anything that shows immediate returns, in dollars and cents, it is a department where your real money easily slips out if it is not properly conducted, not only from a loss in production but also depreciation of your plant.

Any good master mechanic is just as anxious to run his job to the best advantage of the mill as the superintendent or manager is to show a profit at the end of the year and I want to ask you, gentlemen, to make it possible for your master mechanic to attend these divisional meetings and I am sure the few dollars it costs a mill to send them will be money well spent. I want to also ask the superintendents and managers to attend our meetings. It is very encouraging to know that the boss is really interested in your department.

PRESIDENT: D. Singleton Cook, of Opelika, Ala., Chairman of the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division, is unable to be here and we do not have the report of his Division.

PRESENTATION OF ARKWRIGHT MEDALS

Arkwright Medals were then presented to the following by Marshall Dilling:

S. A. Black, Mollohon Mill, Kendall Mills, Newberry, S. C., third degree.

C. M. Black, Superintendent, Borden Manufacturing Company, Goldsboro, N. C., first degree.

J. J. Brown, N. C. Textile School, Raleigh, N. C., first degree.

C. Randolph Bennett, American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass., first degree.

P. C. Wentworth, Treasurer, National Ring Traveler Company, Providence, R. I., first degree.

H. D. Agnew, Superintendent, LaFayette Cotton Mills, Inc., LaFayette, Ala., first degree.

Wm. C. Ryckman, Superintendent, Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La., first degree.

AFTERNOON SESSION

PRESIDENT: The principal subject this afternoon will be the value of new machinery.

Now, to open this subject, I think of no man that would be more fitting than the speaker we have on that subject, a gentleman that has had the say-so and I might say has written the specifications for more new textile machinery than any man in the United States, a man who doesn't need any introduction to any of you. However, it gives me pleasure to introduce Mr. J. E. Sirrine, of the J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, S. C. (Applause.)

I want to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to meet and talk to so many old friends, some of whom I regret to say I see very seldom these days. It is always a pleasure to talk shop to those who are interested in your own line and it is an especial privilege when many of them are friends of long standing.

I understand that I am to be followed on the program today by a number of gentlemen whose knowledge of the subject under discussion is much more comprehensive than mine. I will therefore confine myself to general terms rather than to details.

The value of new machinery to a textile plant depends on its effect on three things: increased production, decreased cost and increased earning power for the operatives and unless there are improvements in one or more or all of these three conditions its purchase cannot be justified. Let us consider these three points in the order in which they have been named.

We sometimes hear people say that there has been very little change in the design of cotton mill machinery in the last two decades but is this true?

We have completely revolutionized the character of opening machinery and have added to it cleaning devices as well. Pickers are now being built very largely on the one process principle and there are many important improvements in the design of all card room machinery. In spinning we have gone to wider gauge, tape drive, larger rings and longer traverse. The process of spooling is being rapidly replaced with automatic spooling or winding on large packages and warping is now done at a speed that was formerly thought impossible. While the basic principle of weaving has not been changed there has been a very decided improvement in the design of looms themselves.

In addition to changes in design there has been a very substantial improvement in the accuracy with which machinery is built and automatic tools have made parts

much more nearly interchangeable. I think we can therefore safely say that the machinery built today is a great improvement over the machinery of 20 years ago even if both were new today, which of course is not the case, and in addition to starting out with a better machine you have, as compared with the old, a better physical condition.

With all of these improvements in design and workmanship I think it will be conceded that production per unit has been increased.

This increase in production naturally makes it possible for an operative to get more production per machine as well as to tend more machines and this directly affects the cost of labor, even though the increase in the number of machines assigned to a given operative be accompanied by an increase in pay.

Of course the introduction of new machinery into a plant must or should be accompanied by some change in operating methods otherwise the greatest benefit from it cannot be secured.

When automatic looms were first introduced it was soon found that in order to get full benefit from them it was necessary to make better warp yarns. Perhaps not any better than should have been made before the non-automatic looms but while it was advisable in one case it was necessary in the other.

In like manner when new machinery is installed in a plant care should be taken in the selection of the cotton and in all of the preparatory processes so that there will be fewer broken ends and therefore less work for the operative to do to keep the machines running.

We now come to the third advantage which is the effect on the earning capacity of the operative and which is to my mind equally or more important than the other two.

Those of you who are in constant contact with the people who work and live in the mill villages must have in your hearts an earnest desire to see the living conditions, the welfare and the happiness of these people constantly improved and while much has been done in the last 20 years to improve the status of the textile operatives there is still much that can be done and I do not believe that we shall ever have continued prosperity for the mills and the proper standard of living conditions for the operatives until we finally and definitely get this industry out of the low wage class.

In the face of competitive conditions this will have to be accomplished slowly but we can at least make some progress from day to day. I think it will be admitted by every thinking man that the most intelligent help are in the long run the cheapest and in every mill village in the South there is growing up a new generation of young active and intelligent people who are being educated and to whom you must look for your best and most satisfactory help. If you do not give them as good an opportunity in the textile industry as they can find in some other occupation, the best of them will drift away and only the poorest will remain.

You may ask what has this to do with the machinery—it seems to me that the answer is plain—the industrial history of the world shows most clearly that the wages are higher and the living conditions are best in those countries where the output per capita is highest. Unfortunately some of the operatives, as well as some outsiders who are undertaking to advise them are opposed to the principle of increasing the output per operative on the ground that such a policy is inimical to the interest of the worker. There could be no greater fallacy and any one who harbors this belief and attempts to force it on others will find in the long run that he might as well try to sweep the tide back with a broom.

Theoretically most of the processes in a cotton mill require machine supervision rather than direct labor by the operative and the number of machines that can be supervised by one operative will vary inversely with the number of stoppages due to breaks either in sliver or yarn. It is of course presumed that any intelligent mill executive will see the necessity of giving the operatives a proper share of the value of his increased output.

If therefore we can equip our Southern mills with the very best of machinery and improve our operating methods we can hopefully look forward to an increased production per unit, an increased profit for the mill and a higher wage for the operative.

PRESIDENT: We will now have this same subject discussed, maybe from a little different angle, by J. D. Jones, General Superintendent, Union-Buffalo Mills Company, Union, S. C.

Replacing Old Machinery With New

MR. JONES: Upon the invitation of your Board of Governors I am here today to talk a few minutes in regard to the value of replacing old machinery with new. During the unfortunate period through which our industry is passing, and under the pressure of intense competition, it becomes necessary for you gentlemen to devote your attention to economies that were perhaps of little moment in the past.

End Breakage

During the last two years we have heard a great deal of extended labor or what is more commonly known as the stretch out system. Great progress has been made in that direction, with the result that economics have been effected and the weekly wage increased. The wisdom of this will not be denied by anyone who gives it a serious thought. The basis upon which extended labor is founded consists entirely of good running work, or to be more specific, end breakage. Granting that this is true we must conclude that there are two major factors controlling end breakage. The first of these is the character of cotton, or the stock we are using, while the second is machine conditions. We shall dismiss the former from this discussion with the statement that recent developments in new opening and cleaning machinery assist greatly in improving the stock. The latter factor, machine conditions, can be improved in two ways, viz.: by overhauling and by replacement. Again we dismiss the former from our discussion and center our attention upon replacement, or new machinery.

The invested capital of a cotton mill consists largely of machinery, and to operate that machinery after its economic life has passed, or to replace it prior to that time is certain to reduce profits, or perhaps more appropriately expressed, increase losses. The economic life of a machine is not always determined by its age, for a new machine may become inefficient comparatively soon due to improvements in later models.

You gentlemen, as the practical manufacturing heads of your organization, will be constantly confronted in the coming years with this question of when to recommend the purchase of new equipment. Your reputation and the success of your company will depend greatly upon the wisdom of your advice.

It is manifestly impossible for each of us to experiment in his own plant with all of the new machines and improved devices being offered, but if we are wise we will keep abreast of the times through such organizations as this Association and the Arkwrights. In addition to these, the Textile Shows, Trade Publications, and contact with the manufacturers of machinery have proved

invaluable to the speaker. From these excellent sources of information we can determine what particular new machine or device seems most likely to meet our needs, and just what results have been obtained by others. Let me remind you just here, however, of a very well known fact. Seldom, if ever, are two plants sufficiently alike as regards stock, personnel, organization and machine layout, to enable one to accept the experience of another as conclusive. This is especially true where large expenditures are contemplated, and in such cases it is highly advisable for the mill to experiment under its own conditions.

When New Machinery is Economy

In attempting to arrive at a conclusion as to the advisability of replacing old machinery we need some gauge upon which to base our action. If the advantages of the new over the old, expressed in dollars saved or earned, is sufficient to carry all proper fixed charges of the capital to be invested, then we must conclude that new machinery is an economy. The difficulty in that procedure is, of course, in determining in dollars, the advantage of the new over the old. Some factors can easily be measured while others border on the intangible, thus bringing into play the wisdom and good judgment of the manager, superintendent or overseer.

Thus far we have considered the advantages of new machinery over old largely from a cost standpoint. Frequently the character of the product to be produced will determine the value of the new machinery over the old. In recent years, due to intense competition from overproduction, manufacturers have attempted to encourage business by offering a superior product at the same price as his competitors. One such offer will often establish a precedent and cause the buyer to demand the same quality product from all producers. The ultimate result is that the buyer obtains a superior product at the old price and the industry is the loser. A typical illustration of this fact is the ordinary print cloths which are made on feeler looms and sold at no premium over the regular market for such constructions. If you have not figured the cost or operating feelers, do so, and see how the margin of profit is decreased or the losses increased. Good judgment on the part of the superintendent or overseer will adapt the product to be made to the machinery to be used, or if the product is fixed, suitable machinery will be provided.

In as brief and as concise a manner as possible let us discuss for a few minutes some of the recent developments in new machinery for the different departments. True economy begins at home so before going to the mill, if we have a clerical force of sufficient size, let's at least ask the question, Can I use to advantage calculating machines, change list machines, slide rules, or any of the time and labor saving devices so essential to modern business.

Power

The power, either purchased or generated, is a large item of cost. The use of pulverized fuel or modern stokers may be the means of reducing that item. If you generate your power from water, how does the efficiency of your wheels compare with those of modern design? Recent years have shown wonderful progress in this field.

Machine Shop

In the machine shop we have been slow to adopt many of the improved machines. The automatic gear cutter, modern quick change lathes, high speed drills and high speed hack saws have reduced the pay-roll or enabled the same force to accomplish more work.

Opening

In the Opening Department there is little, if any, opportunity for new machinery to reduce the labor cost, but the superior opening and cleaning of the horizontal cleaner has made it possible to effect savings in the picker room due to the elimination of processes. In like manner my experience has been that the proper blending and mixing of cotton by the use of a number of feeders and a conveyor belt, will more than justify the small expenditure.

Picking

In the Picker Room the outstanding development is of course, the single process picker. The economy effected there is about in proportion to the number of processes eliminated. Better designed machines, more sensitive eveners and superior workmanship combine to produce an evenner, cleaner lap, which paves the way to low end breakage in future processes.

Where scavenger and roving waste is being fed by hand, the use of a special feeder will almost invariably reduce the payroll.

Carding

Due to the nature of the process of carding, new machinery can effect but little if any economy, as the production is fixed by the character of the work desired. The improved methods of stripping are worthy of consideration, not only as a means of effecting a saving, but because they eliminate one of our industry's most disagreeable jobs. It is also reasonable to assume that accidents at this point will be greatly reduced.

In recent years much progress has been made in the character of work produced on the drawing. This has been largely due to a liberal reduction of front roll speeds. As in the carding process, here it is also largely a matter of quality, and replacements must be considered from that angle rather than from the possible savings.

Spinning

Where maximum efficiency is expected in the spinning, the fly frames play a most vital part. No yarn can be superior to the roving from which it is made so here is the real beginning of our final end breakage results. The old style, badly worn fly frames cannot produce a roving which will average less than forty ends down per thousand spindle hours in the spinning. Likewise the yarn spun can never be expected to pass the weave room with a loom stoppage of four, or less, per ten-hour day. Here, as perhaps in no other process, careful study and good judgment is required to determine the economical procedure.

The spinning frame of today is a thing of beauty and a joy forever to the superintendent or overseer who is so fortunate as to possess it. Here improvements in design, material and workmanship have combined in an unusual manner to produce a better yarn with higher speeds and longer drafts. Larger rings and longer traverse not only give the advantages of a larger package, but reduce doffing costs. The long draft systems make it possible to use a coarser roving with attendant savings in cost, and the superior drafting will often enable the spinner to produce an equal, if not superior, yarn from cheaper stock. Individual motor drives, large cylinders mounted on ball bearings, sturdy creels, tape drives, accurately cut gears, case hardened rolls, and many other minor improvements produce a smooth running frame which can be easily and cheaply maintained.

Spooling and Warping

Changes in Spooling and Warping present even greater opportunities than spinning. The high speed spooler and warper make it possible to deliver a superior warp to the weaving department at a considerable reduction in cost.

Here, due to this two-fold advantage, replacement appears very attractive and is worthy of most earnest consideration. The increased yardage on high speed warper beams will eliminate waste and produce better work at the slasher.

Slashing

In the slasher room new machinery is of little moment, providing the old is in good mechanical operating condition. Attachments such as ball bearing creels, temperature controls and tension indicators are worthy of consideration as means of delivering a constant supply of good uniform warps to the weave room.

Weaving

The automatic loom, from a practical operating standpoint, seems to have thus far pretty well resisted all efforts to make any material change in its speed. Here the mechanical condition of the loom, cost of maintenance and suitability for the cloth to be woven are the determining factors. The loom of today with individual drive, large beam, improved feeler, cut gears and other improvements too numerous to mention, is a superior machine capable of producing a superior product, and as such must be given every consideration. One of the outstanding advantages of this new loom is the wide variety of fabrics it is capable of producing, thus broadening our potential market.

Cloth Room

In the Cloth Room we dress up our product and send it forth to meet our customer. Competition is keen and any reasonable expenditure in improving the appearance of the product or the package is well justified. Recent years have not brought forth any radical changes in cloth room machinery, but there has been a constant improvement. Perhaps the shear or combination shear and brusher is receiving more consideration than any other single machine in this group. Any machine which will eliminate hanging threads on the face and selvedge of the cloth is worthy of investigation. Results here cannot be measured by savings effected, but rather by improvement in character and appearance of product, which has an intrinsic value even though intangible.

The Whole Picture

Turning back now to view our plant as a whole, we must not overlook so vital a problem as humidity. Years ago it was only considered necessary in the weave room, but today it has found favor in all departments from the picking through the cloth room. Recent years have brought about wonderful improvements, and especially in regulating devices, which are so essential. The plant that does not have an ample supply of well regulated humidity can seldom spend money for other purposes which will show a greater return.

In conclusion let me say that our industry in many respects is no different from dozens of others and this problem of "The Value of Replacing Old Machinery With New" is one which is common to all.

In judging the future we are yet to find a better guide than our experience in the past. It is a significant fact that the plants which have survived and made the best records in the past are those which we speak of as being modern or up-to-date. We must, therefore, conclude that a machine which will not perform its work in a satisfactory manner must be revamped, replaced or put on a suitable product. The machine which does perform its work in a satisfactory manner must be replaced when a new machine is developed which will produce a unit of work at a cost, including fixed charges, which does not exceed the cost of the same unit of work when produced on the old machine.

PRESIDENT: It gives me pleasure to present Mr. J. B.

Harris, Vice-President, Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

REMARKS BY J. B. HARRIS

MR. HARRIS: Mr. President, I am somewhat in the position of coming up here prepared to say something and having a gentleman get up ahead of me and say something I expected to say, so I hope you will bear with me a little bit in whatever I may undertake along that line.

I have been requested to talk for a few minutes today on "The Value of Replacing Old Machinery With New." This is a subject of vital interest to the textile industry, and I think it is fitting that this meeting should be devoted to a thorough discussion of the benefits that may be secured by replacing some of our obsolete, or worn-out, equipment.

Present-day business management is of necessity elastic if it is to be successful. To yield quickly to new conditions, abandoning out-of-date methods, is no longer a virtue, it is a grim necessity. And insofar as the executive heads of a business organization hold themselves in readiness to meet changed conditions with open minds and willing hearts, just so far do these men acquaint themselves successfully of their obligations to their own interests and those of their employers. Nothing remains fixed or constant. We either progress and go ahead, or we gradually slip behind. The successful always have progressed, which is one reason why they are successful.

Most of the successful concerns have a program for continual improvement, replacement of equipment, and adoption of new manufacturing methods.

Perhaps the time will come when some superman, or a group of men may discover a remedy for the ills of the textile industry, but in my humble judgment that time has not yet arrived. Apparently the law of the "survival of the fittest" is still in force and will be for some time to come. If this is true, it is up to us as key men to increase the efficiency of our plants and keep down our manufacturing costs, or we will be numbered among the weak and the inefficient who must of necessity be eliminated before any material improvement in conditions will be brought about.

During the past few years a great deal of attention has been given to the proper opening and mixing of cotton, and I dare say more improvement has been made along this line in five years, than in the preceding twenty years. Almost any mill that is now using old and obsolete machinery in their opening rooms, can lower the grade of cotton being used and save from one-half per cent to one per cent per pound by installing new and modern opening, cleaning and picking machinery.

One Process Picking

In my judgment, the development of the One Process Picker has been one of the outstanding contributions of the machinery builders to the textile industry during the past few years. We recently installed four One Process Pickers in one of our plants, replacing old equipment consisting of four breaker pickers, five intermediates, and five finishers. Four men were needed to operate the old machines. Only two are needed on the new lines. There is also a saving in power and floor space, but we think the greatest benefit derived from their use is, more uniform work and better preparation of the laps.

There is not much to be said in regard to cards, drawing and roving at the present time, but we all know that as time passes these machines become older and the quality of work and production from them becomes lower, while the upkeep on them becomes much higher.

Spinning

The new spinning now being built is greatly improved with it. We recently scrapped considerable old spinning in one of our plants, replacing it with new equipment. By putting in longer frames we were able to operate several thousand additional spindles without additional labor cost. With the increased production possible from new machine, we have materially reduced our spinning cost.

Long Draft

Since so much has been said about long draft spinning during the past three or four years, no discussion of new machinery would be complete without giving it consideration. It is interesting to note that some of the machinery builders who did not seem to be particularly interested in long draft three years ago are now advocating its use. The agent of a large and very successful New England mill was recently quoted as stating that, in his opinion, long draft spinning of some type will be standard equipment throughout the major portion of the over the old types, and much better results can be secured cotton industry within ten years. That is a rather strong statement, and time alone will tell whether he is correct or not. We do know, however, that many thousands of spindles of long draft have already been installed, and that many of those using it are well pleased with the result they are getting.

We have at Greenwood about 9,000 spindles of long draft spinning that was installed about six months ago. This equipment is on warp frames making Nos. 30s from 4.25 hank roving with a draft of 15.35. The yarn from these frames is about ten per cent stronger than the same number of yarn from our old frames made from 6.00 hank roving with a draft of 10.77.

Some additional cleaning is required on long draft spinning, but after the spinners become accustomed to it, they can tend the usual number of spindles. There is a material saving on labor cost in the card room where it is in use, and also a saving in power and in floor space.

Automatic Spooling and Warping

About three years ago we installed the automatic spooling and warping, putting in four spoolers and three warpers. We are using only one-half as many operatives on these machines as were required for the old spoolers and warpers. These operatives earn about twenty-five per cent more than they did on the old machines. Our labor cost for this department was reduced about forty per cent. While additional power is used to drive the machines, this is offset to some extent by releasing valuable floor space that was badly needed for other purposes.

After these machines were installed, a decided improvement was shown in the running of our weaving, and in the quality of cloth being woven. This enabled our weavers to run more looms with less effort on their part. As a result, we were able to cut out five weavers on each shift, increase the wages of those remaining, and at the same time reduce our weaving cost about five per cent.

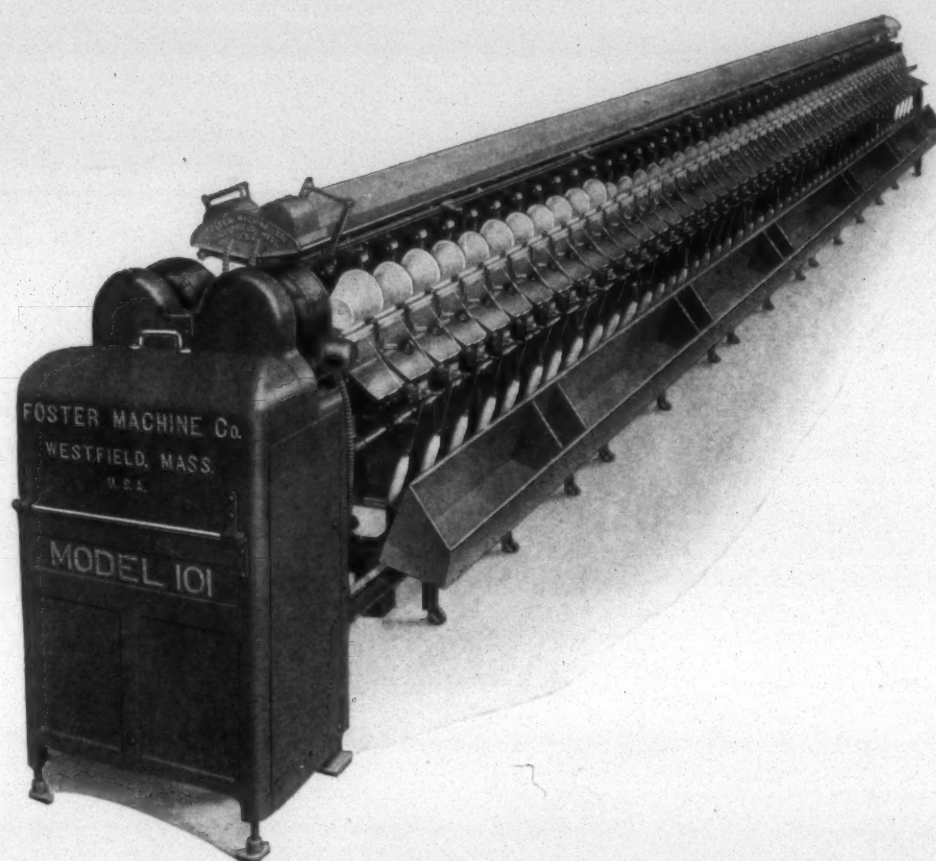
Those who prefer keeping their warp spinning on the filling wind, can certainly secure some of these benefits by replacing their old spoolers and warpers with high speed winders and warpers.

Weaving

No radical change has been made in plain looms during the past few years, but we all know that improvements have been made on them that enable us to produce better cloth than can be produced on thousands of the old looms that are running in our Southern mills. We are now installing about five hundred new looms in one

(Continued on Page 54)

The Foster Model 101 "Gear Head" Winder



The cut shows machine equipped winding cones for the Foster cone warping system


All pulleys and belts used in the head end of former models are replaced in this model with gearing. Metal gears meshing with non-metal to prevent excessive noise and wear.

The gearing secures a positive non-slip action and holds the yarn winding speed and guide speed at an exact ratio.

Foster Machine Co.

Westfield, Massachusetts

John Hill, Southern Representative, Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.



REDUCE GLARE

that kills production

Glare-blinded workers, obviously, cannot do as *good* work, or do as *much* work, as workers who can use their eyes effectively because eye-strain is eliminated.

Industrial buildings all over the country use Factrolite Glass to speed production. It requires no additional equipment to install it. Factrolite reduces the glare near the windows and increases illumination away from them because it breaks up and scatters the rays of light. 900 minute prisms in every square inch of Factrolite diffuse the light and minimize harmful, waste-producing glare.

Samples of Factrolite (Wire or Plain) gladly sent upon request.

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY

220 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK · CHICAGO · ST. LOUIS

FACTROLITE

Child Slavery

(Reprint from September Roycroft)

The following article by Elbert Hubbard is reprinted here to show to what extremes misrepresentation of Southern mill conditions is now going.—Editor.

Next to Massachusetts, South Carolina manufactures more cotton cloth than any other State in the Union. The cotton mills of South Carolina are mostly owned and operated by New England capital.

In many instances the machinery of the cotton mills has been moved entire from Massachusetts to South Carolina. The move was made for the ostensible purpose of being near the raw product; but the actual reason is, that in South Carolina there is no law regulating child-labor. Heartless cupidity has joined hands with brutal ignorance, and the result is child-labor of so terrible a type that African slavery was a paradise compared with it.

Many of the black slaves lived to a good old age, and they got a hearty enjoyment from life.

The infant slaves of South Carolina can never develop into men and women. There are no mortality statistics; the mill owners baffle all attempts of the outside public to get at the facts, but in my opinion is, that in many mills death sets the little prisoner free inside of four years. Beyond that he can not hope to live, and this opinion is derived from careful observation, and interviews with several skilled and experienced physicians who practice in the vicinity of the mills. Boys and girls from the age of six years and upwards are employed. They usually work from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night. For four months of the year, they go to work before daylight and they work until after dark.

At noon I saw them squat on the floor and devour their food, which consisted mostly of corn-bread and bacon. These weazened pigmies munched in silence, and then toppled over in sleep on the floor in all the abandon of babyhood. Very few wore shoes and stockings; dozen of little girls of, say, seven years of age wore only one garment, a linsey-woolsey dress. When it came time to go to work the foreman marched through the groups, shaking the sleepers, shouting in their ears, lifting them to their feet and in a few instances kicking the delinquents into wakefulness.

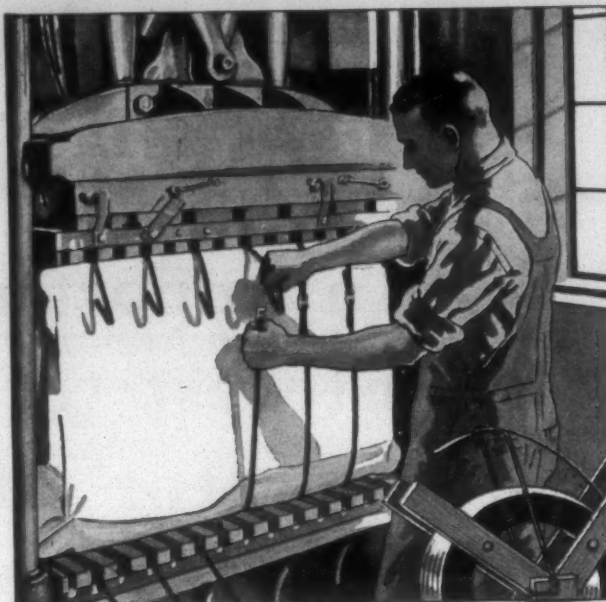
The long afternoon had begun—from a quarter to one until seven o'clock they worked without respite or rest.

These toddlers, I saw, for the most part did but one thing—they watched the flying spindles on a frame twenty feet long, and tied the broken threads. They could not sit at their tasks; back and forward they paced, watching with inanimate, dull look, the flying spindles. The roar of the machinery drowned every other sound—back and forth paced the baby toilers in their bare feet, and mended the broken threads. Two, three or four threads would break before they could patrol the twenty feet—the threads were always breaking!

The noise and the constant looking at the flying wheels reduce nervous sensation in a few months to the minimum. The child does not think, he ceases to suffer—memory is as dead as hope: no more does he long for the green fields, the running streams, the freedom of the woods, and the companionship of all the wild, free things that run, climb, fly, swim or burrow.

He does his work like an automaton; he is a part of the roaring machinery; memory is seared, physical vi-

(Continued on Page 26)



Faster Work With Stanley "Eversafe" Bale Ties

Stanley "Eversafe" Bale Ties have several distinctive features which permit much faster work in the cloth room.

1. Round Safety Ends
2. Round Safety Edges
3. Rust-resisting Japan Finish

Faster and Better work can be done with "Eversafe" Bale Ties because workmen do not have to be cautious and slow in handling this improved bale tie. Safer work can be done because with the round safety edges and round safety ends there is no danger of cuts, scratches or infections.

Approved by many large users as well as Safety Councils and leading Liability Insurance Companies as a real improvement over ordinary ties. It is worthy of your consideration. Let us send you description and samples.

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Patented



Stanley Eversafe
Round End Cutter

This ingenious device cuts two Round Safety Ends at one clip. A wonderful improvement over ordinary shears.

The Stanley Works
Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

Gentlemen:

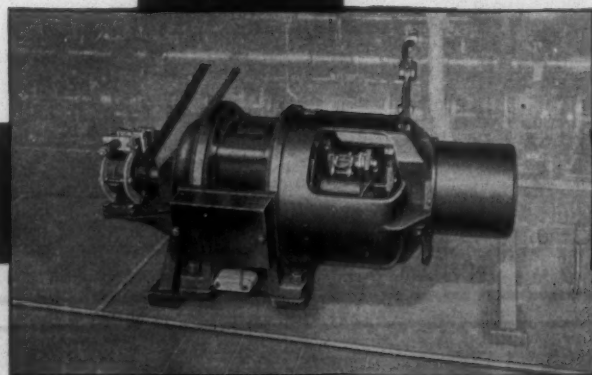
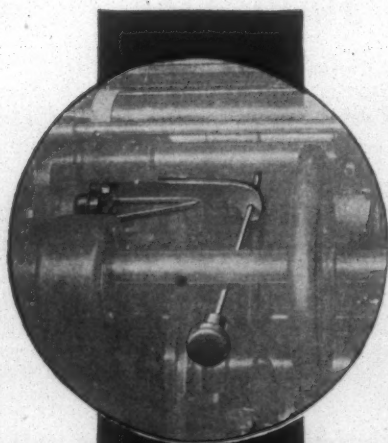
I would like to know more about your new "Eversafe" Bale Ties. Send your booklet ST10 giving full description.

Announcing -

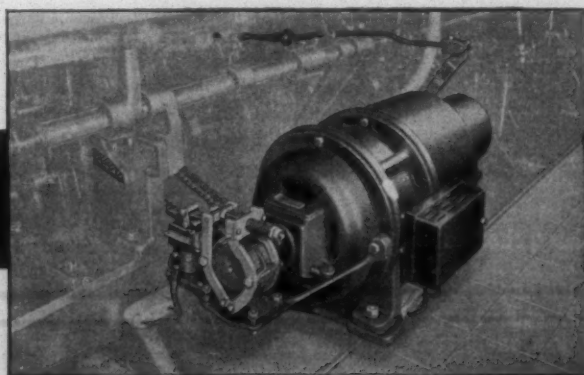
An important development of interest to every owner and operator of Full-Fashioned Knitting Machines

In keeping with its policy of *constant development*, Textile Machine Works, in cooperation with the General Electric Company, has perfected a revolutionary driving mechanism for the Reading Full-Fashioned Knitting Machine—the G. E. Adjustable Speed Alternating Current Motor, Type B T A.

The performance of this motor and the resulting performance of the machine itself prove conclusively that the B T A motor is the ideal drive for full-fashioned knitting machines . . . The disadvantages of the variable speed motor, two-speed motor and two-speed disc clutch have been entirely eliminated by this new device.



Showing the brush-shifting mechanism



Solenoid Brake end of the BTA Motor Drive

The B T A Motor Drive – the perfect speed control

The B T A Motor is so designed that it is readily adjustable to any speed within its range of 600 to 1600 r.p.m. Positive control is made possible through a simple and accurate brush-shifting mechanism which regulates the speed uniformly regardless of the load. Special stops on this control rod determine the maximum and minimum speeds of the motor, and also prevent the altering of these predetermined speeds by the operator. A change of speeds is quickly affected by resetting the control lever stops to any required r.p.m.

The outstanding advantages of this improved drive are:

1. Motor runs uniformly and maintains its high initial torque at all speeds regardless of load so that no difficulty whatever is experienced when starting the machine in any position.
2. Permits the production of better fabric due to the uniform performance of the motor at any speed or load. This is especially noticeable in the plating of the fabric.
3. Eliminates the necessity for changing driving pinion and chain when it is desired to change the machine speed.
4. Has a large speed range and is easily and quickly adjusted to any speed between 600 and 1600 r.p.m.
5. It is highly efficient, the efficiency remaining practically constant over its entire speed range.
6. Makes it impossible for knitters to change the speed limit.

Thus it is easily seen that the adaptation of the BTA Motor to the full-fashioned knitting machine is one of the most important developments ever made toward the production of quality fabric at an economical speed.

All forthcoming Reading machines will be equipped with the BTA Motor where Alternating Current above 25 cycles is available. Complete details will be sent upon request or we would be glad to have you visit us and see this new drive in operation.

TEXTILE MACHINE WORKS
READING, PENNA.

*The “READING”
Full-Fashioned Knitting Machine*

Attendance at Spartanburg Meeting

Among those who registered at the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Spartanburg were the following:

- Aghew, H. D., Supt., LaFayette Cotton Mills, Inc., LaFayette, Ala.
- Alford, N. H., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Anderson, E. F., Overseer Carding, Dacotah Mill, Lexington, N. C.
- Armstrong, J. F., Supt., Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Arrowood, J. D., Carder, Grace Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.
- Arrington, N. B., Salesman, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Bagwell, R. F., Supt., D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
- Baker, J. M., A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Banister, A. L., Asst. Supt., Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.
- Barnes, D. Frank, Overseer Spinning, Mollohon Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.
- Barnett, Robert T., Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.
- Becknell, W. W., Supt., Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Berry, W. A., Overseer Carding, Pacolet Mill No. 5, Pacolet Mill, S. C.
- Bevill, S. H., Overseer Weaving, Orr Cotton Mill, Anderson, S. C.
- Bigham, R. S., Salesman, Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Bishop, C. W., Overseer Weaving, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Black, Horace E., Salesman, The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.
- Black, W. A., Supt., Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
- Booker, L. R., Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.
- Boyce, J. C., Overseer Weaving, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
- Bradford, S. N., Overseer Spinning, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.
- Brady, J. J., Weaver, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Bray, J. G., Overseer Carding, Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.
- Brown, L. L., Supt., International Shoe Co., Malvern, Ark.
- Brown, W. T., Overseer Weaving, Nokomis Mills, Lexington, N. C.
- Bumps, N. H., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Burgess, W. L., Salesman, American Moistening Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Burgess, C. A., Salesman, American Moistening Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Cain, C. W., Salesman, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Carter, A. D., Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Campbell, M. E., Asst. Cotton Technologist, U. S. Dept. of Agri., Clemson College, S. C.
- Cannon, H. P., Carder, Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Cannon, J. M., Supt., Easley Mill, Easley, S. C.
- Cashion, L. G., Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.
- Chapman, Jas. A., Jr., V.-Pres., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
- Clark, C. C., Salesman, Hart Products Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
- Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
- Cobb, C. C., Mgr. and Supt., Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva, Ala.
- Cobb, J. H., Cloth Room, Victor-Monaghan Co., Walhalla, S. C.
- Cobb, J. C., Shambow Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Cobb, W. W., Supt., Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.
- Collins, R. C., Overseer Spinning, Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.
- Converse, S. W., Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
- Cook, John B., Bus. Mgr., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
- Cottingham, A. H., Gen. Mgr., Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Craine, W. E., Salesman.
- Crocker, T. N., Carder, Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.
- Crosby, J. A., Supply Clerk, Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Whitmire, S. C.
- Crow, Smith, Supt., Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Crowell, F. B., Salesman, Ed. H. Best & Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Cudd, J. C., Supt., Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
- Cudd, M. L., Overseer, High Shoals Mfg. Co., High Shoals, N. C.
- Curtis, H. B., Salesman, Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Davis, W. F., Supt., Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
- Davis, J. M., Supt., Newberry Cotton Mill, Newberry, S. C.
- Davis, Alex, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
- Dean, Geo. A., Mgr., Staley Sales Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
- Decker, F. A., V.-Pres., Textile Specialty Co., Greensboro, N. C.
- Dill, C. P., Overseer Weaving, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
- Dilling, Marshall, Supt., G. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Dixon, H. C., Weaver, Valley Falls Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Doggett, W. F., Supt., Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.
- Draper, Chas., Jr., Salesman, Draper Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
- Drew, T. C., Jr., Asst. Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Converse, S. C.
- Drummond, S. M., Supply Clerk, Lydia Mill, Clinton, S. C.
- Dunn, D. C., The Stafford Co., Readville, Mass.
- Duncan, L. P., Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
- Durham, Webb, Sou. Agent, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
- Eaton, Robert R., Prof. Carding and Spinning, Clemson College, S. C.
- Edwards, J. O., Supt., Rhodhiss Mills Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.
- Edwards, E. W., Supt., Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
- Einstein, Max, Sou. Agent, Standard Chem. Products Corp., Charlotte, N. C.
- Ellis, E. L., Overseer, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
- Elmore, L. A., Overseer Carding, Rhodhiss Mills Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.
- Escott, Albert, Sou. Rep., American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Charlotte, N. C.
- Failor, Walter M., Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.
- Fennell, J. B., Overseer Weaving, Pacific Mill, Granby plant, Columbia, S. C.

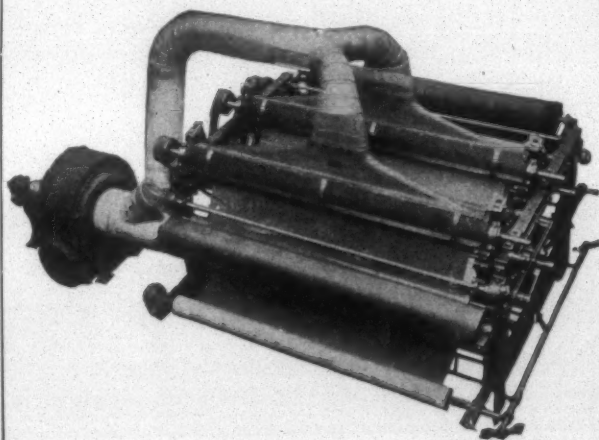
- Flack, R. R., Asst. Treas., Grace Cotton Mill Co., Rutherfordton, N. C.
- Fox, John H., Engineer, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Franks, E. A., Supt., Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
- Gaillard, C. E., Carding and Spinning, Balfour Mills, Inc., Balfour, N. C.
- Garner, W. F., Overseer Weaving, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
- Garrett, T. W., Master Mechanic, Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C.
- Gayle, Walter W., Agent, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
- Gibson, W. H., Jr., Supt. and Mgr., Aileen Mills, Biscoe, N. C.
- Gillespie, P. G., Asst. Cotton Testing, U. S. Dept. of Agri., Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.
- Graves, John L., Salesman, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
- Greer, W. W., Sou. Rep., Seydel Chemical Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Gregg, E. H., Salesman, A. B. Carter, Inc., Greenville, S. C.
- Gregg, J. M., Selling Agent, The Stafford Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Griswold, R. J., Salesman, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
- Gyles, Herbert E., Aiken, S. C.
- Hames, J. W., Supt., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.
- Hammond, W. E., Supt., Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
- Hamrick, G. A., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Pacific Mill, Lyman, S. C.
- Hansell, W. L., Overseer Carding, Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Hardin, M. N., Overseer Cloth Room, Greer Plant, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.
- Harris, Carl B., Supt., Erwin Cotton Mill No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.
- Harris, J. B., V.-Pres., Greenwood Cotton Mill, Greenwood, S. C.
- Haskins, L. L., Sou. Rep., Akron Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Hersey, H. H., A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Holcomb, L. H., Overseer Weaving, Rhodhiss Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.
- Holmes, Charles C., Asst. Supt., Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.
- Holyoke, W. L., Master Mechanic, Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.
- Houston, B. F., Salesman, Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Howell, B. E., Chemist, Staley Sales Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
- Howard, Bentz B., Designer, Grace Cotton Mill, Rutherfordton, N. C.
- Howard, Percy H., Fuller Brush Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Howard, W. F., Supt., Cotton Dept., Pacific Mill, Lyman, S. C.
- Hulsey, R. L., Overseer Carding, Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
- Huskey, Robt., Overseer Carding, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
- Hyman, J. B., Overseer Card Room, Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.
- Iler, Harry B., L. R. Wattles & Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Isenhour, E. H., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
- Jacoway, F. D., Salesman, Stewart Bros. Paint Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
- Jenkins, J. W., Gen. Supt., Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.
- Johns, J. Vernon, Edw. H. Best & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- Jones, F. T., Master Mechanic, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.
- Jones, John D., Gen. Supt., Union-Buffer Mills Co., Buffalo, S. C.
- Jones, J. Y., Overseer Spinning, Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.
- Kimbal, A. C., Salesman, Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Kincaid, S. C., Machine Shop, Bessemer City, N. C.
- King, R. H., Salesman, Standard Looms, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.
- Knowles, Luther, Sou. Rep., Clinton Corn Syrup Ref. Co., Clinton, Iowa.
- Lake, Marshall E., Salesman, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Lancaster, M. B., Supt., Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.
- Langley, W. M., Supt., Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.
- LeGrand, R. T., Mgr., Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
- Lehrer, Samuel, Salesman, Hart Products Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
- Leister, W. P., Supt., Victor-Monaghan Co., Walhalla, S. C.
- Leonard, Thomas, Jr., Asst. Supt., Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.
- Leopard, C. L., Overseer Weaving, Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Ligon, L. S., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Littlejohn, H. E., Mgr., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Lockman, C. H., Supt., Henrietta Mill, Caroleen, N. C.
- Lockman, F. D., Supt., Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
- Lockman, John S., Overseer Spinning Dept., Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
- Lybrand, Jas., Jr., Office Mgr., Slater Mfg. Co., Slater, S. C.
- Lyons, J. A., Supt., Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.
- Lyons, J. J., Orr Cotton Mill, Anderson, S. C.
- McCall, J. A., Dist. Mgr., Troco Lubricating Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- McGarity, P., Supt., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.
- McGee, J. E., Asst. Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
- McGee, R. J., Supt., Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
- McGee, Wm. A., Cotton Magazine, Atlanta, Ga.
- McIntire, W. E., Overseer Carding, Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C.
- McMahon, C. L., Overseer Weaving, Shelby Mill, Shelby, N. C.
- McNeill, T. M., Supt., Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
- Marble, R. H., Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass.
- Martin, L. C., Overseer Carding, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
- Mason, B. L., Overseer Cloth Room, Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.
- Matthews, H. E., Salesman, Morse Chain Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Maultsby, R. C., Southern Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
- Maxwell, Robert J., Distributor, E. F. Houghton & Co., Greenville, S. C.
- Mayers, F. F., Overseer Weaving, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
- Means, T. S., Traveling Salesman, Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.

(Continued on Page 58)

INVESTIGATE

HERMAS

Automatic Shears For Trimming Selvages



One man can operate a battery of shears equipped with this new patented device.

Hermas Shears now trim the production of approximately 100,000 looms weaving cotton, rayon, silk and mixed weaves.

The reason is simple. Write today for full details.

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Europe

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Manchester, Eng.

Child Slavery

(Continued from Page 21)

tality is at such low ebb that he ceases to suffer. Nature puts a short limit on torture by sending insensibility. If you suffer, thank God!—it is a sure sign you are alive.

At a certain night-school, where several good women were putting forth efforts to mitigate the condition of these baby slaves, one of the teachers told me that they did not try to teach the children to read—they simply put forth an effort to arouse the spirit through pictures and telling stories. In this school I saw the sad spectacle of half the class, of a dozen or more, sunk into sleep that more resembled a stupor. The teacher was a fine, competent woman, but worn-out nature was too much for her—to teach you must make your appeal to life.

The parents of the children sent them there so they could be taught to read, but I was told by one who knew, that no child of, say, seven or eight years of age, who had worked in the mill a year could ever learn to read. He is defective from that time on. A year in the mills, and he loses the capacity to play; and the child that can not play, can not learn.

We learn in moments of joy; play is education; pleasurable animation is necessary to growth; and when you have robbed a child of its playspell, you have robbed it of its life. The reason that thought flags and stupor takes possession of the child who works at one task for eleven hours a day, is through the fact that he does not express himself. We grow through expression, and expression, which is exercise, is necessary to life. The child in the mill never talks to any one—even if the rules did not forbid it, the roar of the machinery would make it impossible. All orders are carried out in pantomime, emphasized by pokes, punches, pinches, shakes or kicks. This wee slave loses all relationship with his fellows and the world about him. I thought to lift one of the little toilers as to ascertain his weight. Straightway through his twenty-five pounds of skin and bones there ran a tremor of fear, and he struggled forward to tie a broken thread. I attracted his attention by a touch, and offered him a silver dime. He looked at me dumbly, from a face that might have belonged to a man of sixty, so furrowed, tightly drawn and full of pain it was. He did not reach for the money—he did not know what it was. I tried to stroke his head and caress his cheek. My smile of friendship meant nothing to him—he shrank from my touch, as though he expected punishment. A caress was unknown to this child, sympathy had never been his portion, and the love of a mother who only a short time before held him in her arms, had all been forgotten in the whirl of wheels and the awful silence of a din that knows no respite. There were dozens of just such children in this particular mill. A physician who was with me said that they would all be dead, probably in two years, and their places filled with others—there were plenty more. Pneumonia carries off most of them. Their systems are ripe for disease, and when it comes, there is no rebound—no response. Medicine simply does not act—nature is whipped, beaten, discouraged, and the child sinks into a stupor, and dies.

There are now only five States, I believe, that have no law restricting the employment of children. Child-labor exists in Georgia and Alabama, to an extent nearly as grievous as it does in South Carolina, but in each of these States there are bands of brave men and excellent women who are waging war to stop the slaughter of the innocents; and these men and women have so forced the issue that the mill owners are giving way before them and offering compromise. But South

Carolina lags behind and the brave workers for liberty there seem a hopeless minority.

For these things let Massachusetts answer.

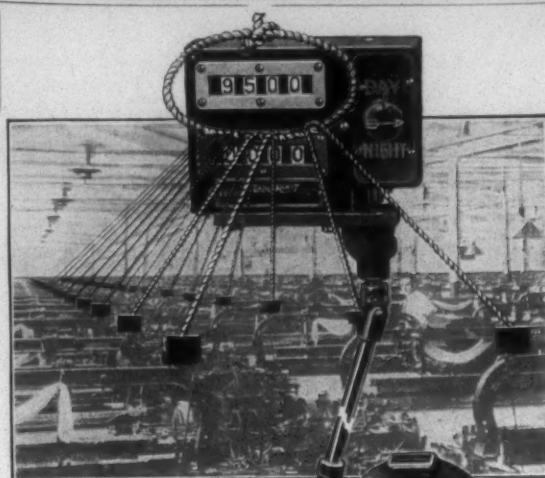
South Carolina weaves cotton that Massachusetts may wear silk. South Carolina can not abolish child-labor because the mill owners, who live in New England, oppose it. They have invested their millions in South Carolina, with the tacit understanding with legislature and governor that there shall be no State inspection of mills, nor interference in any way with their management of employees. Each succeeding election the candidates for the legislature secretly make promises that they will not pass a law forbidding child-labor. They can not hope for election otherwise—the capitalists combine with the “crackers,” and any man who favors the restriction of child-labor is marked. The cracker, the capitalist, and the preacher live on child-labor, and the person who lifts his voice in behalf of the children is denounced as a sickly sentimentalist, endeavoring to discourage the best interests of the State. The cracker does not reason quite thus far—with him it is a question of “rights, sah,” and he is the head of his family and you must not meddle—his honor is at stake.

So at every election he jealously guards his rights—he has nothing else to do—he has lost everything else but “honor.” If women could vote in South Carolina they would wipe child-labor out with a sweep, but alas! a woman in South Carolina does not own even her own body. South Carolina is the only State in the Union that has no divorce law. In South Carolina the gracious, gentle woman married to a rogue has him for life, and he has her. The State objects to their getting apart. The fetters forged in South Carolina never break (in South Carolina), and the key is lost.

I say these things with no prejudice against the people of South Carolina as a whole, for some of the bravest, gentlest, sanest, most loyal and most hospitable friends I have in the world live there. I make the mention merely as a matter of fact to show that the majority of the people in South Carolina have a long way to travel and are good raw stock for missionary work.

I learned from a reliable source that a cotton mill having a payroll of six thousand dollars a week in New England, can be run in the South for four thousand dollars a week. This means a saving of just one hundred thousand dollars a year; and the mill having a capital of one million dollars thus gets a clear gain of ten per cent per annum.

One mill at Columbia, South Carolina, has a capital of two million dollars. In a half a dozen other cities there are mills with a capital of a million or more. These mills all have “Company Department Stores,” where the employees trade. A certain credit is given, and the employee who has a dollar coming to him in cold cash is very, very rare. The cashier of one mill told me that nineteen families out of twenty never see any cash, and probably never will. The account is kept with the head of the house. Against him are charged house rent, insurance, fuel—three things the man never thought of. Next, the orders drawn on the company must be met. Then comes groceries, clothing and gew-gaws that the young women are tempted into buying, providing the account is not too much overdrawn. Sometimes it happens that the account is so much overdrawn by the last of the month that the storekeeper will dole out only cornmeal and bacon—just these two things to prevent starvation and keep the family at work. The genial cashier who made this explanation to me, did it to reveal the pitiable ignorance of the “poor whites”—the cracker can not figure his account—it is



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THESE looms are tied to the daily job of making their “quota” of pick. Production checked on Veeder-Root Pick Counters. Held to the standard task.

You can tell the production you *ought* to get—in picks per day, per loom. You can tell *which* looms may lag behind. Which *weavers* are responsible.

The fact that you *know* what each man does, leads all to do their best. Keeping production high; labor-cost low.

Veeder-Root Textile Counters can be applied to every machine and work-situation in a mill. They will help you to solve any production-problem or labor-problem. Write for Textile Counter booklet or ask for a trial installation.

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Your Competitor won't tell you

WHY should your competitor tell you about Wissco?

Wissco Card and Napper Clothing have given him a considerable handicap. It has not only reduced his Clothing costs, but has given him greater production.

It will work two to three times as long without grinding because it is a special tough alloy. As grinding, not use, wears clothing, this means that Wissco lasts two to three times as long. It also means that you will get production with Wissco while other clothing is being ground.

Wissco is stiff and free cutting. When you finally do grind it, the job is a short one.

Wondering at a competitor's low cost only shingles his roof. Try Wissco and put some on your own. Don't expect him to suggest it. Suggesting is the work of the Wissco engineer. We will send him to see you if you request it.

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CARD and NAPPER CLOTHING

all a matter of faith with him. "To manage a cracker you have to keep him in debt to you," explained my friend," then you can control his vote, and his family."

The ingenuity displayed in securing the laborers reveal the "instincts of Connecticut," to use the phrase of Ralph Waldo Emerson. There are men called "Employment Agents" who drive through the country and make the acquaintance of the poor whites—the "white trash." This expression, by the way, was launched by the negroes, and then taken up by the whites. No white man will acknowledge himself as "trash," but he applies the epithet to others who are supposed to be still more trashy than himself.

No matter how poor these whites are, they are always well stuffed with pride—they are as proud as the rich, and they would conduct themselves just like the F. F. V.'s, slightly run down at the heel.

They apologize for their poverty and lay it all to the war. All consider themselves very much above the negroes—they will not work with the blacks.

The employing agent drops in on this white family and there is much friendly conversation—for time is not object to the cracker. Gradually the scheme is unfolded. There is a nice man who owns a mill—he will not employ negroes—they are not sufficiently intelligent. The visitor can get work for all the women and the children of the household with this nice man. There will be no work for the man of the house, but he can get odd jobs in the town. This suits the cracker—he does not want to work. A house will be supplied gratis for them to live in. A photograph of the house is shown—it is a veritable palace compared with the place they now call home. The visitor goes away, promising to call again the next week. He comes back and reports that he has seen his friend, the house is ready, work is waiting, wages in cash will be paid every Saturday night.

Cash!

Why, this poor white family never saw any real cash in all their lives. A printed agreement is produced and signed.

If the cracker hasn't quite energy enough to move, the employing agent packs up his scanty effects and advances money for car fare. The family land in the mill town, are quartered in one of the company's cottages and go to work—the mother and all the children over five. The head of the house stays at home to do the housework, and being a man, of course, does not do it. He goes to the grocery or some other loafing place where there are other men in the same happy condition as himself. Idle men in the South, as elsewhere, do not feel very well—they need a little stimulant, and take it. The cracker discovers he can get whiskey and pay for it with an order on the company.

He is very happy and needless to say, is quite opposed to any fanatic who would like to interfere in his family relations. He is not aware of it, but he has sold his wife and children into a five years' slavery. The company threatens and has the right to discharge them all if one quits—even the mother is not free.

But the cracker knows his rights—he is the head of his family, the labor of his children is his until the girls are eighteen and the boys twenty-one. He knows these things and he starts them off to work while it is yet night. And at the mill overseers look after them. These overseers are Northern men—sent down by the capitalists. In war time the best slave-drivers were Northerners—they have the true spirit and get the work done. If necessary they do not hesitate to "reprove" their charges.

(Continued on Page 46)

U

S

"A Traveler For Every Fibre"

UNIVERSAL STANDARD TRAVELERS

Manufactured By

U. S. RING TRAVELER COMPANY

Home Office
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Southern Office
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THE BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFFSET TRAVELER
THE BOWEN PATENTED HIGH SPEED FLANGE RING
THE BOWEN PATENTED RING SHIELDS

are among the other United States Letters of Patent recently
granted to the U. S. Ring Traveler Company.

UNIVERSAL STANDARD TRAVELERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
QUALITY—UNIFORMITY—SERVICE

R

T

Mechanical Faults in Knitting

FAULTS or errors in any branch of textile manufacturing are generally found to prove costly. This is especially true of errors in the manufacture of knitted goods, where the various types of articles are so numerous and the different methods of manufacture so changing. New vogues and fashions come along from time to time and new processes are invented or introduced to cater for them. Each new process or method presents its problems and faults, and the manufacturer must, therefore, be continually on the lookout so that he may at once detect and remedy them in order to give satisfaction to his customers. Defects that are allowed to pass through result in lost orders, cancellations, and sometimes closed accounts. On the other hand, faulty garments which are detected and unremedied may be thrown out as jobs or seconds, but this may also prove a costly business. If the percentage of seconds is more than allowed for in the costing, much money may be lost. If the allowance is increased, the resultant selling price might be a little too much, thereby causing the manufacturer to cut down his profits to get the goods into the market.

Numerous types of faults are met with in the various branches of manufacture, but these might be divided into three classes, as follows:

1. Faults which can easily be detected in the rough goods.
2. Faults which do not show themselves until after the finishing process.
3. Faults which do not appear in the manufacture, but which lie dormant until they are discovered by the customer or wearer. This is usually after the first wearing or washing.

Fortunately, the former class is the most common, and the last described the most rare. These classes could be divided again into two distinct types, as follows:

- (a) Errors, as the result of negligence on the part of the operatives and workers or those in charge, and
- (b) Errors, arising from faulty arrangements of mechanisms or unskillful manipulation of the threads and fabrics. The subject is a very large one, and space will not allow a discussion of all the main problems which arise, but this article is chiefly concerned with faults of Type B, and the writer will endeavor to discuss briefly a number of them and their remedies.

Misplaiting

This fault is the cause of numerous "throw-outs" or "seconds" in the case of either hose or webbing. Goods which otherwise would be perfect have to be thrown out on account of slight misplaitings perhaps appearing in odd courses or for even only a part of a course in two or three places. The fault is where the two yarns have reversed and the back yarn has jumped to the face on several needles or where one yarn has missed altogether. The effect when the goods have been dyed is easily imagined. Knots are often the cause, which when they pass through the thread guides, cause the thread to jump and miss. The fault is fairly common in artificial silk plaited on cashmere. It is necessary to have a little more tension on the face thread, i. e., the artificial silk but there is a tendency for the hairy surfaced cashmere to acquire a tension (caused through drag by friction), and, therefore, where this happens the yarns are reversed at various points with imperfect results. It is essential to give special attention to the "knock-over," the thread guides and the tension on the threads and fabrics. In the case of circular webbing the best results are obtained on machines provided with

two sets of feed wheels, one set for each thread, specially arranged to feed the threads each at the correct tension. On full-fashioned straight-bar machines special sinkers are employed with large throats, and in the "draw" the face thread has a slight "lead" of the ground thread. When knitting white yarns, very close scrutiny is needed in the rough, as the small places are not very easily detected, and will finally appear as blemishes after the goods have been dyed.

Missplicing.

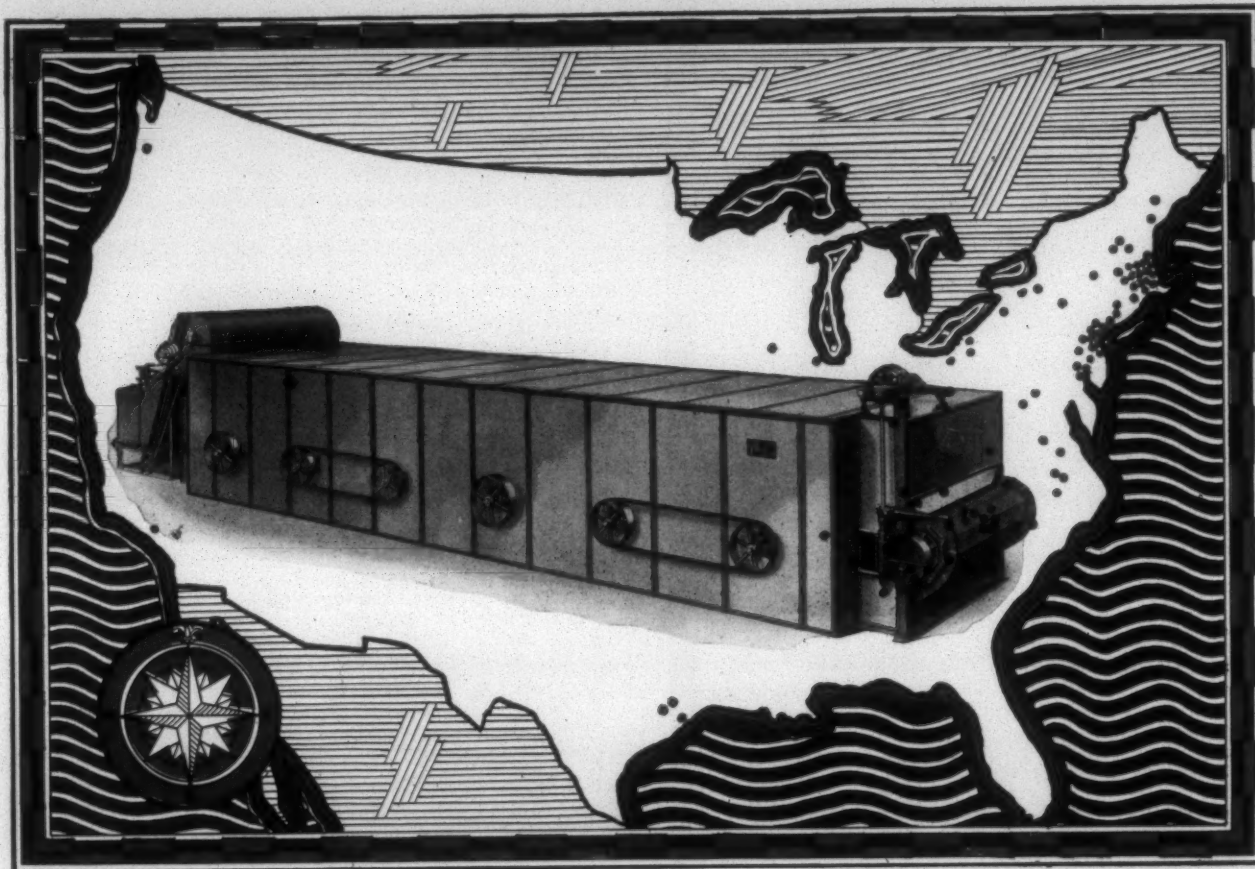
This is a very frequent occurrence in the knitting of seamless hosiery, and is an illustration of one case where the fault is seldom detected in the rough, especially where the same colored splicing is used as the ground yarn. Where both yarns are white in goods which are afterwards required to be dyed, it is more difficult still to detect whether the splicing yarn is being drawn in accurately and the irregularities do not appear until the dyeing shows them up. Owing to this irregular intake of the splicing thread being such a great trouble, much attention has been given and many improvements have been made to the splicing feed on seamless hose machines. The usual practice was to feed the splicing thread to the required needles in the heel portion of the cylinder with a forward sweep of the yarn guide. The drawback to this method is that the motion of the thread guide creates friction against the air, causing violent movement of the thread, so that it often fails to enter its identical needle as it should. The result is a ragged edge to the splicing. By a newer method, however, now employed, this trouble is eliminated, by the fact that the splicing guide is kept quiet and the needles themselves are actuated. These desired needles are raised to the required positions for the intake of the thread and much more level and neater results are obtained.

Some considerable trouble is being experienced on seamless hose machines where the splicing is introduced automatically by the "friction-intake with the ground thread" or the "trapper and trough" method. This fault is more related to ribbed machines. The trouble here is that the splicing thread fails to enter, owing to the sudden raising of the "take-up" wire at the beginning of the heel or toe. An improvement, however, has been made by a rearrangement of the mechanisms, so that the take-up wire is definitely controlled and held in a low non-active position during the last complete revolution of the cylinder just prior to the first reciprocation. A second rack of the drum brings the wire into action for the first reciprocation. This insures a more positive introduction of the splicing thread in the case of cashmeres and other yarns where there is some fibre surface. Some difficulty is still being experienced in the case of mercerized cottons, lises, artificial silks, and other smooth surface yarns, however, and there is still room for improvement.

In connection with the vogue for "pointed heels" or "tapered splicing," the main difficulty has been to obtain perfectly level edges. In many cases a perfect edge is obtained on one side, and the other is ragged, which spoils the appearance to a certain extent. As neatness is essential for this new vogue, much attention has been paid to this fault. One method employed on seamless hose machines is that of the "controlled splicing finger" method by which the finger is actuated to vary its feed, starting from one needle situated in the centre of the heel portion of the cylinder and increas-

(Continued on Page 42)

Spreading over the country . . . the New Proctor Super Stock Dryer!



119 INSTALLATIONS IN 89 CITIES . . .

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 CONCORD, N. C. COVINGTON, VA.
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 CANTON, GA. LAVONIA, GA.
 COLUMBUS, GA. LINDALE, GA.
 FLORENCE, ALA. SYLACAUGA, ALA.
 KINGSFORT, TENN. HARRIMAN, TENN.
 KNOXVILLE, TENN. HOUSTON, TEXAS
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THE Proctor Dryer for Raw Stock, of the new *Super* type, has been adopted by cotton dyers and bleachers . . . by wool dyers and scourers . . . by processors of many other fibrous and loose materials . . . in textile centers all over the country. Introduced only three years ago . . . to an industry already well provided with relatively efficient drying methods . . . the rapid growth of installations is explained only by the fact that the Super Dryer consistently proves its superiority in high capacity per unit of floor space and per dollar of operating cost. Its savings pay a high return. Its facility of operation and freedom from mechanical troubles mean a new order of satisfaction in drying.

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Sonolene CC	Penetralene EK
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Effective and distinctive penetrants,
wetting out and dyeing assistants - - -
all of them!

And the most widely used because of
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Each possesses the highest degree of
solubility, strictly neutral and uni-
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Our technical laboratories and field
experts are at your disposal. Make
your problems known to us. It in-
volves no obligation on your part!

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Manufacturing Chemists for the
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(AMALIE PRODUCTS)

PERSONAL NEWS

R. C. Hicks has become cashier at the Alabama Mills Company, Haleyville, Ala.

H. J. Crook, of Columbus, Ga., is now fixing looms at the California Mills, Selma, Ala.

F. H. McCoy, formerly with the Lola Manufacturing Company, Stanley, N. C., has accepted a position with the Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.

R. E. Thompson, formerly with the Corriher Mills, Landis, N. C., has become superintendent of the Gem Yarn Mill, Cornelius, N. C.

Eugene Neu, from Union City, N. J., has been appointed superintendent of the Southern Specialty Co., Charlotte.

James G. Hanes, president of the Hanes Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., will leave soon for a trip to India and Africa.

T. H. McKinney, vice-president and general manager of the Standard-Thatcher-Coosa Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has returned from a hunting trip in Mexico.

Lee Bowles, of Fairfax plant of the West Point group of mills, Fairfax, Ala., has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

E. L. Sord has resigned as overseer spinning at the Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, West, Texas, to become overseer carding and spinning at the Bowie Cotton Mills, Bowie, Texas.

M. duPont Lee, vice-president of the duPont Rayon Company; E. K. Gladding, general manager of the technical department, both of New York, and officials of the Paris office of the company, visited the rayon plant at Old Hickory and will be there several days inspecting the plant.

J. H. Ripple, for sometime assistant superintendent of Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va., was recently promoted to superintendent. Mr. Ripple is a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College and while in school was selected as a tackle on one of the All-American football teams.

W. H. Smith, a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, has resigned his position as overseer of dyeing at the Keystone Finishing Company, Burlington, N. C., to accept a position with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

L. M. Pugh has become overseer night weaving at the Washington Manufacturing Company, Tenille, Ga.

M. H. Carter has resigned as overseer spinning, spooling and warping at the Connecticut Mills, Decatur, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Atco, Ga.

C. S. Francis, Jr., formerly connected with the Philadelphia office of the Cotton Products Corporation, will join Cannon Mills to head their rayon department. C. McD. Carr, commercial vice-president of the American Enka Corporation, stated.

Cannon Mills is the selling agent for American Enka and has already booked sizable orders for the new yarns in the past few weeks. The production of the Asheville plant has been sold with the Enka guarantee since early in September.

Taylor Is New S. T. A. Secretary

Walter C. Taylor, of Charlotte, has been elected secretary of the Southern Textile Association to succeed J. C. Cobb who recently resigned. Mr. Taylor's selection for the position was made at a meeting of the Board of Governors in Spartanburg last week.



The new secretary is a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College and has had varied and valuable experience in the textile industry. He has engaged in actual cotton manufacture and in the manufacture of knit goods. In addition he has had a great deal of experience in research and efficiency work, which should prove of particular benefit in carrying out his new

duties. He is also experienced in handling silk and rayon.

Mr. Taylor, who for some time past has been representing several silk and rayon companies, with headquarters in Charlotte, has already taken charge of the Southern Textile Association offices in Charlotte.

Obituary

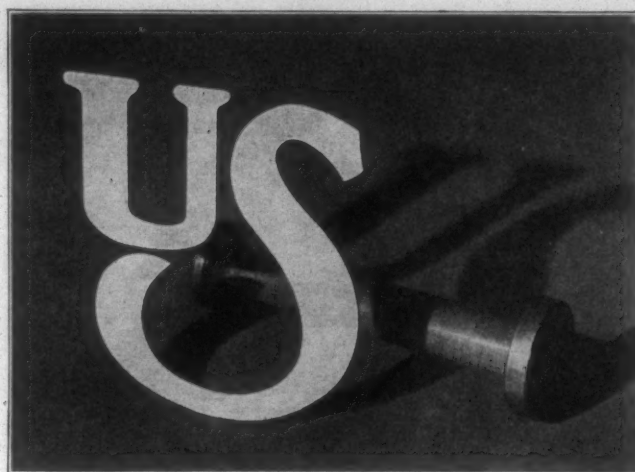
Henry Fraser Walker

Greenville, S. C.—Funeral services were held here for Henry Fraser Walker, manager of the Southern Bleachery, who died Sunday night at his home in Taylors, near this city. The body was taken to Mayesville, S. C., for interment this afternoon. Mr. Walker was 73 years of age and a member of the Episcopal church. In addition to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, he is survived by two sons, Henry F. and Robert Maxwell, both of Greenville, and by two daughters, Mrs. E. G. Spencer, of Mayesville, S. C., and Catherine A. Walker, of Greenville. One brother, Horace Walker, of Australia, also survives, as do four grandchildren.

Textile Mill Operations Greater

Richmond, Va.—The outlook, on the whole, in the Fifth district textile field seems to have improved somewhat since the middle of September, says the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, executives appearing to be more optimistic than was the case during the summer. The change, however, has been slight, according to the report, which goes on to say: "Fifth district textile mills consumed 239,909 bales of cotton in September, of which North Carolina mills used 130,481 bales. South Carolina mills 99,810 bales, and Virginia mills 9,618 bales. Consumption in the Fifth district totaled 235,772 bales during the longer month of August, 1929, and 213,069 bales in September last year, when an active policy of curtailment of operations was the rule. Fifth district cotton consumption of September, 1929, totaled 43.97 per cent of national consumption, compared with 42.42 per cent in August, 1929, and 43.28 per cent in September, 1928. Strikes continue at two or three points in the district, but are not sufficiently extensive to affect the total output of the mills."

Genuine Superiority



Coupled with an outstanding position in any manufacturing field is the great responsibility that goes with it: the sense that to accompany such a reputation there must be a genuine superiority of character . . . in materials used as well as in the methods, policies, and craftsmen employed. Manufacture directed by such a forward minded policy has the genuine confidence of men with whom it comes in contact.

Wherever fine fabrics are made, U S products help make them.

Founded in 1857
U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE
COMPANY
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 EASTERN DIVISION JORDAN DIVISION
 MANCHESTER, N.H. - GOFFSTOWN, N.H. GREENVILLE, S.C.
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**BRETON
MINEROL
PRODUCTS**

LUBRICATION

for Cotton—

"Breton Mineral Process"

for Wool—

"Breton Oils"

for Cotton Piece Goods—

Wool, Silk and Rayon—

"Breton Mineral F. & S."

for Loom and Roll Neck Bearings—

"Brilliant Oil AX"

for Leather Aprons and Rub Rolls—

"Paragon" Apron Oil

for Automobile Lubrication—

**"Colonial" Motor Oils and
Greases**

Knitting Oils

Compressor Oils

Cylinder Oils

Stitching Oils

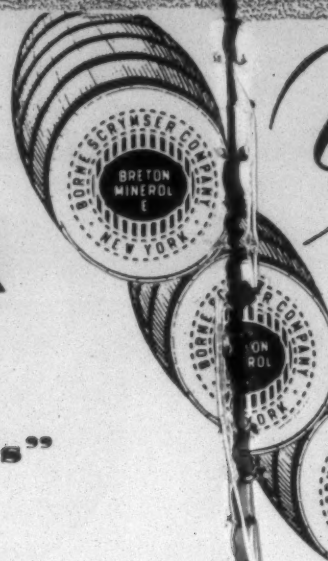
Spindle Oils

Engine Oils

Loom Oils



BRETON MINERAL



You Can Secure seven big Advantages in Cotton Manufacture by using this Process

- 1—The cotton cleans better.
- 2—The cotton cards better with a better web.
- 3—The cotton draws and twists to make a uniform yarn.
- 4—Better sanitary conditions obtained in the mill.
- 5—The fire hazard is materially reduced.
- 6—The actual production of yarn is increased.
- 7—The invisible losses are materially smaller.

Representing 55 years of experience in the treatment of textile fibres, the "BRETON MINEROL PROCESS" imparts to raw cotton fibre a certain lubrication that has won the approval of hundreds of cotton-mill men.

This system, properly adjusted to suit the fibre being treated, to the particular mechanical methods of spinning, and to the purpose for which the yarn is to be used, results in *seven outstanding . . . profitable advantages* that you cannot afford to overlook. Study them carefully.

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1874

MINEROL PROCESS

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Modern Equipment

The Southern Textile Association has a very excellent habit of focussing attention upon some particular phase of the textile industry which needs attention. At its semi-annual meeting last week, the Association took up the question of replacement of obsolete equipment. There is no more important question in the industry and the Association has again proved its value by adding emphasis to the economic necessity of utilizing every aid to greater production at lower cost.

The speakers, discussing various phases of modern equipment, brought out a great deal of information that should receive the careful attention of Southern mill owners. They showed, beyond doubt, that under present conditions, the mill which persists in operating antiquated machinery finds itself in an impossible position.

One of the speakers made this observation:

"The invested capital of a cotton mill consists largely of machinery, and to operate that machinery after its economic life has passed, or to replace it prior to that time is certain to reduce profits, or perhaps more appropriately expressed, increase losses. The economic life of a machine is not always determined by its age, for a new machine may become inefficient comparatively soon due to improvements in later models."

Another said:

"Massachusetts howls about the 48 hour week and yet the replacement of her old spinning frames with new ones, would increase the production of her mills fully twice as much as an increase of 54 hours. England is keeping her old spinning running and is paying the penalty through an increased cost and the loss of her

foreign trade. The plight of England and New England should be lesson enough for the cotton mills of the South.

"If your depreciation account is not available borrow the money and start putting your mill in order and for Heaven's sake keep the good work up years after year. Money spent regularly will more than pay for itself.

For years we have urged Southern mill owners to keep their machinery modern. We are highly gratified that the Southern Textile Association has seen fit to go so thoroughly into this question with hope that the report of the meeting will be received with serious consideration by everyone in the industry.

Elbert Hubbard Slanders Industry

On page 21 of this issue we are publishing an article "Child Slavery" which appeared in the Roycrofter of East Aurora, N. Y., and signed by Editor Elbert Hubbard.

We are accustomed to seeing attacks upon the cotton manufacturing industry of the South and many of them contain gross misrepresentation, but none has ever equalled this article written by Elbert Hubbard.

He can not make the usual excuses of misinformation because he says that he, personally, saw the conditions which he falsely describes, including children of six and seven years of age working in South Carolina cotton mills.

The following is a copy of a letter we have sent Mr. Hubbard:

November 2, 1929.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard, Editor,
The Roycrofter,
East Aurora, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have read with much interest your article on "Child Slavery" in your September, 1929, issue.

I have, in the past, read many articles containing false statements relative to our cotton mills, but when called on in regard to these articles, most of the writers say their statements were based on information, whereas, you say you saw these things yourself.

You state there are no child labor laws in South Carolina and that you have seen children six and seven years of age working in cotton mills in South Carolina. South Carolina for twelve years has had a law prohibiting children under fourteen years of age to work and they also have a very efficient system of factory supervision and your statement, therefore, is absolutely false. I am surprised that you did not get more information before going deliberately about misrepresenting a great industry even to the point of saying that there are no child labor laws in South Carolina.

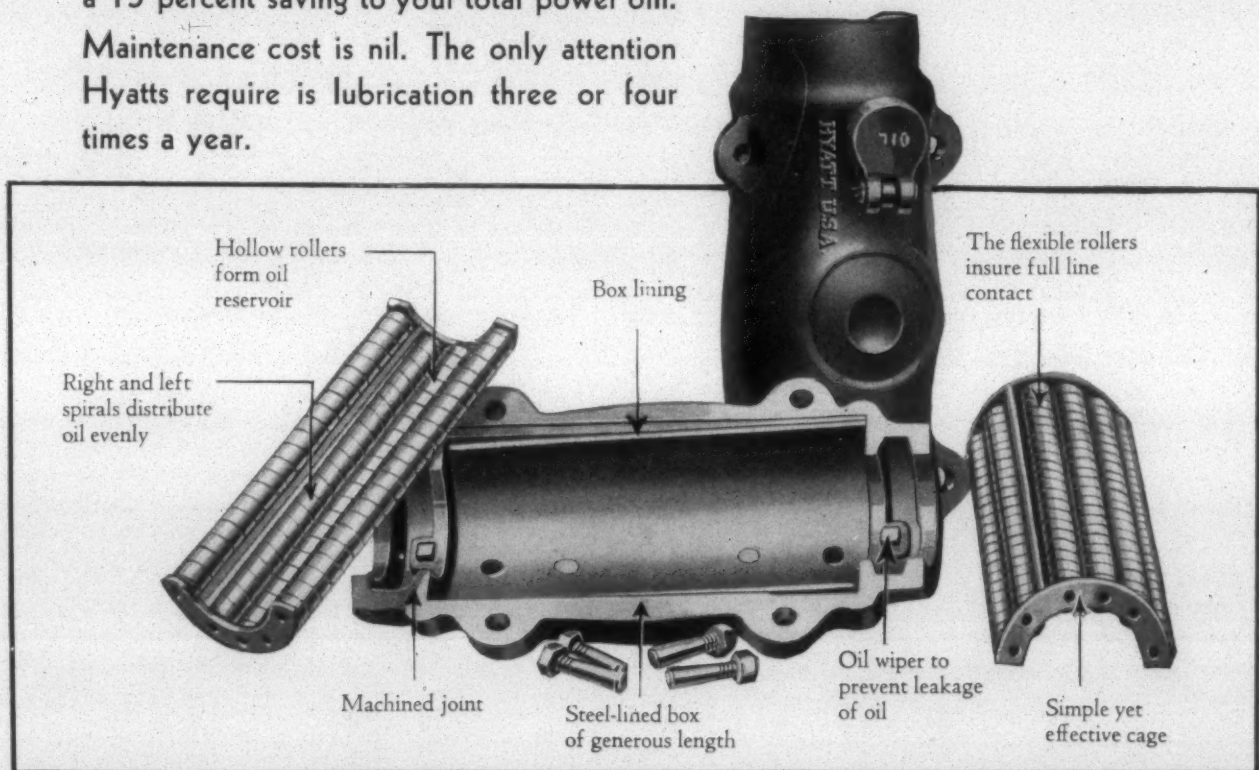
Your statement about children six and seven years of age eating their lunch and going to sleep on the floor is not only false, but is silly. In the first place, most of the cotton mills have villages close around the mill and

(Continued on Page 37)

That the design and the construction of this bearing are correct is proved by the fact that Hyatt Line Shaft Bearings installed many years ago are still giving satisfactory service under the most severe conditions.

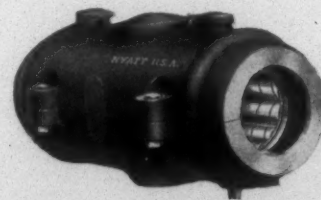
There is nothing in the bearing to get out of order...nothing to cause trouble, breakdown, or delays. Strong steel Hyatt rollers turn with no appreciable friction or wear...and bring a 15 percent saving to your total power bill. Maintenance cost is nil. The only attention Hyatts require is lubrication three or four times a year.

Preferred Features of Design, Installation and Operation



The change to Hyatt economy is easily and speedily accomplished. For all Hyatt Line Shaft Bearings... outside box and roller assemblies... are split like other shaft fittings. Nothing is disturbed when they are installed.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Newark Chicago Detroit Pittsburgh Oakland

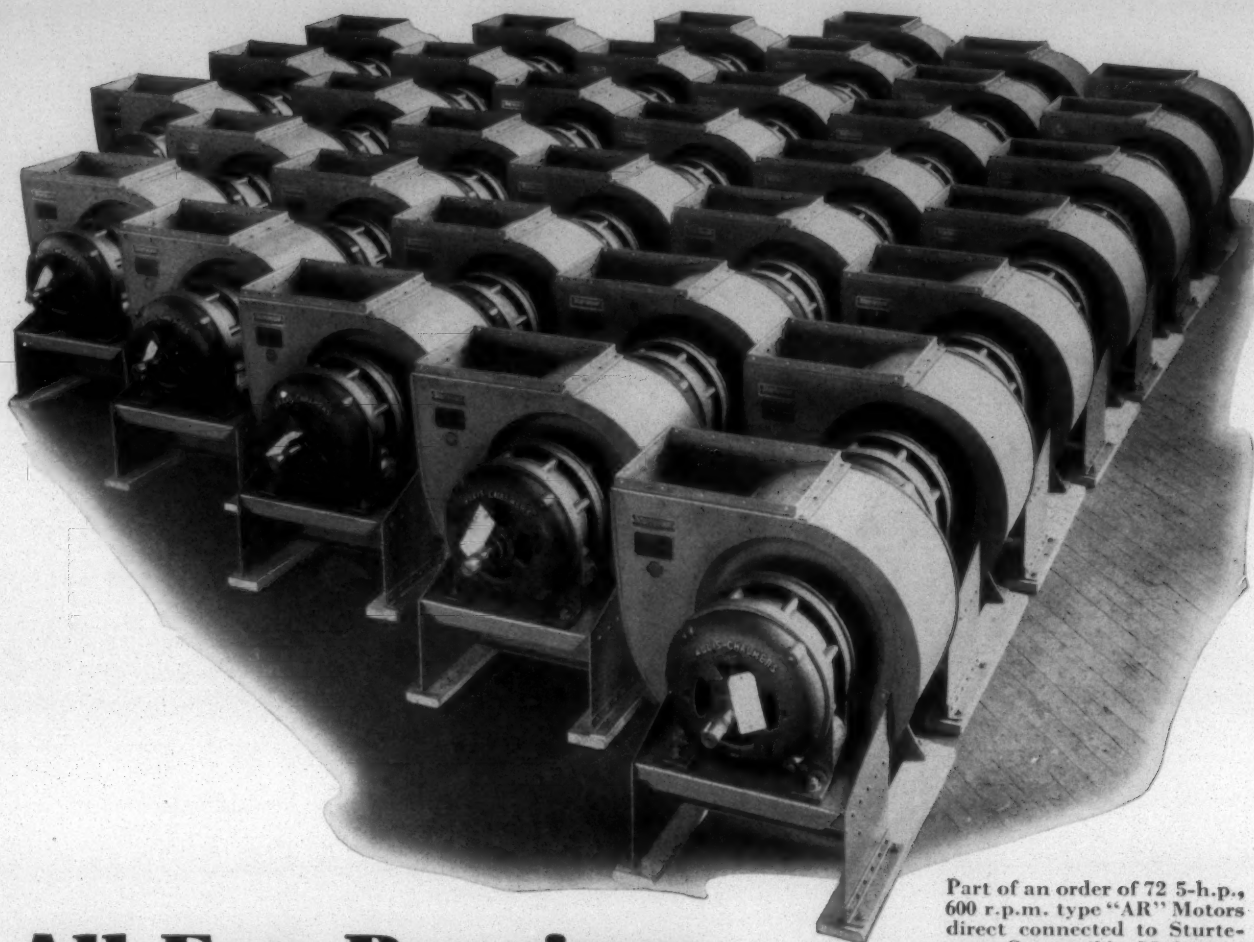


Why not have your nearest Hyatt distributor estimate on a modernized, Hyattized, installation.

HYATT

LINE SHAFT ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



Part of an order of 72 5-h.p., 600 r.p.m. type "AR" Motors direct connected to Sturtevant Convertible Multivane Fans for installation in a large rayon plant.

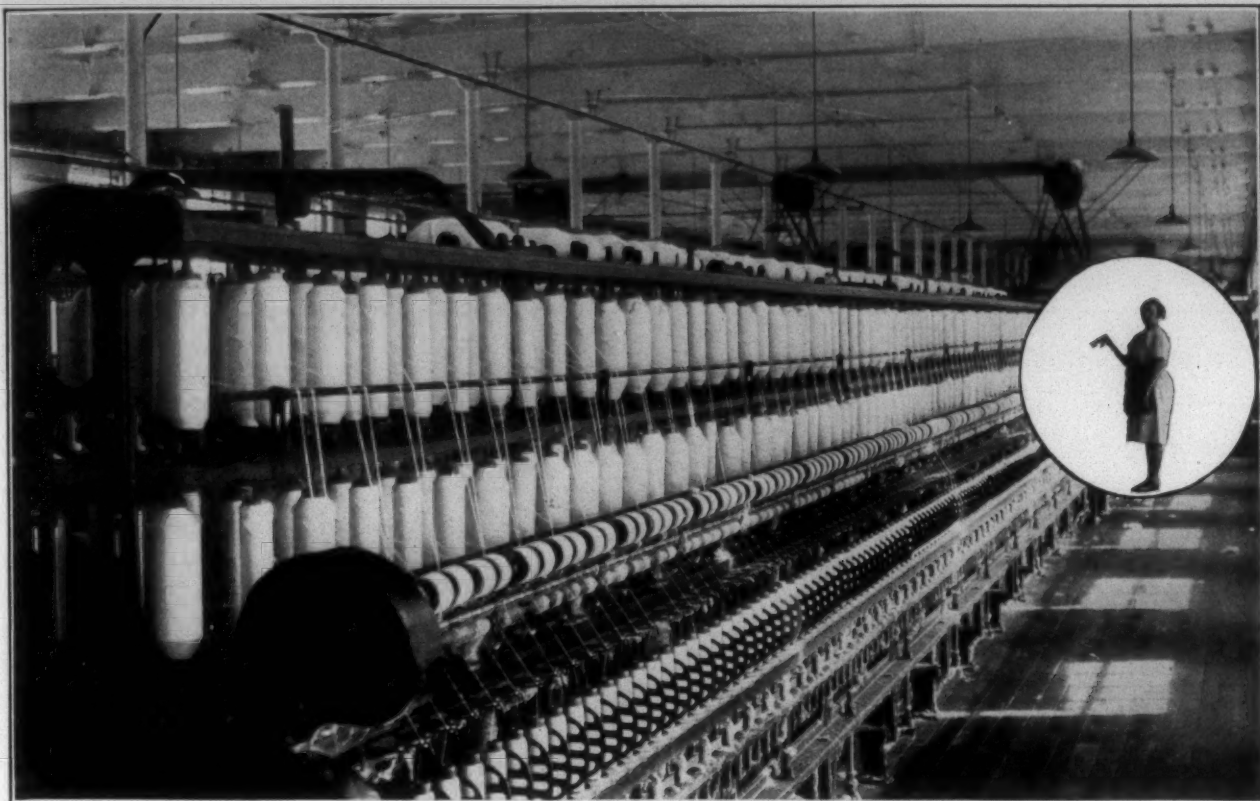
All Fan Bearings are Eliminated in this Unique Motor Installation

IT WAS possible to entirely eliminate the fan bearings in building these convertible multivane fan units for the air conditioning system of a large rayon plant. Because of the rugged construction, high mechanical efficiency and short shafts of the Allis-Chalmers motors, the rotating elements of the fans were mounted directly on the motor shaft extensions. This resulted in a more silent and efficient as well as a more compact unit. From the opposite ends of the motors, Texrope Drives operate other parts of the equipment.

The sturdy mechanical construction of Allis-Chalmers motors is emphasized in the frames, shafts and bearings. Electric steel frames and spiders give maximum strength with minimum weight. Compactness in design permits shorter and more rigid shafts. These features, together with the greater load area and thrust capacity of the bearings, make these motors peculiarly adaptable to direct drives.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS



What is the Girl in the White Circle Doing in this Mill?

IF we hadn't turned the critical spotlight on this girl hand, the chances are you wouldn't notice her very much in the picture. And that's the reason why many mill owners are not conscious of the useless work that is being performed by such hands... because it has always been accepted as part of the job.

Well then, you may ask, "What's wrong with the picture." There's only one word... *obsolescence*. About fifty per cent of the job is useless because this hand is busy tying up ends that would, in a great measure, be materially reduced by SKF Roller Bearing Spindles.

But the benefits do not stop with less ends down. First, the hand could increase the scope of her work; Second, the finished product would be

materially improved; Third, wastage would be reduced; Fourth, an even speed would be maintained assuring increased production.

These are outstanding advantages of SKF Roller Bearing Spindles, the most important improvement for spinning frames in the twentieth century. They are not an experiment but have been proved by years of service. They are not endorsed by a few spinning frame manufacturers, but by *all of them throughout the world*. If you are not using SKF now you are nevertheless paying for an improvement which is not in your mill.

It will pay you to investigate. The firm from whom you purchase your plain bearing spindles will give you a quotation or, if you prefer, an SKF engineer will gladly call with a sample spindle produced by the maker of your spinning equipment.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

2403

SKF

Ball and Roller Bearings

LESTERSHIRE *Spools*

WHEN trouble develops at the loom it may be well to examine your spooling process . . . for spools that are not absolutely true are often responsible. The reason is easily apparent.

As the yarn winds on the spool it should do so evenly. Otherwise overlapping and "tucking in" occurs. As this unevenly wound yarn is drawn off it often stretches or even breaks. And every strained section of yarn shows up later in trouble at the loom, or in the finished material.

Lestershire Fibre Spools eliminate this trouble and worry. They are absolutely true on every surface, due to the exacting care with which they are made. Yarn winds on evenly, and is unwound at the correct tension. Lestershire Fibre Spools result in better spooling and more economical spooling.

LESTERSHIRE
TRADE  MARK
SPOOL & MFG. CO.

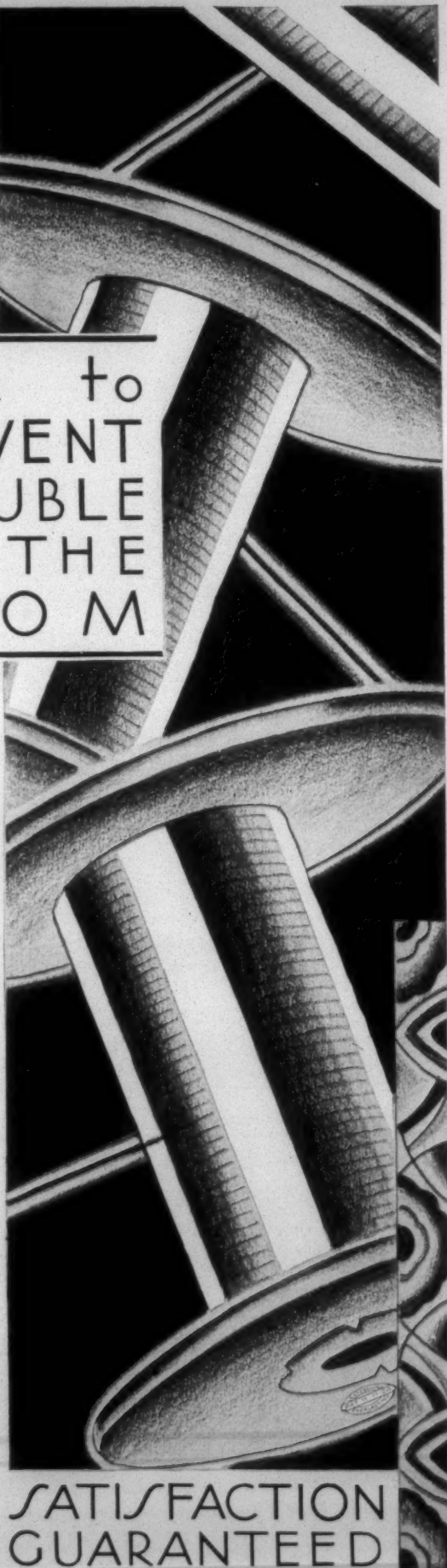
140 Baldwin St.
Johnson City, New York

Southern Office
519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N.C.

Help to
PREVENT
TROUBLE
AT THE
LOOM

SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED

Write! Let us prove their merit.



with very few exceptions the operatives go home to lunch, and therefore the picture which you have drawn from your imagination has no basis of truth whatever and is a deliberate false statement.

I have been connected with cotton mills for more than thirty years and have never yet seen employees sleeping on the floor during the lunch hour.

All the way through your article there is misrepresentation and absolutely false statements and I cannot understand how a man in your position would be willing to concoct a story of this kind and state that you saw things yourself when none of them are true. If you have any decency about you whatever, you will publish a retraction and apology in an early issue.

Yours very truly,

DAVID CLARK.

The Market Situation

The textile markets have been very quiet for the past several weeks. However, we see no cause for alarm in the situation and feel that it is but a temporary set-back.

The markets have naturally felt the effect of the disturbed business conditions brought about by the break in the stock market. Buyers have felt that they must move as carefully as possible, and mark time until the situation clears up.

The real feature of the market, in our opinion, is the manner in which mills have held prices in spite of the small amount of buying. Prices have been kept on a steady basis that speaks well for the strength of the mill position. As we see it, the seasonal demand will develop within a short time. Mills, by virtue of the fact that they are carrying very small stocks, will quickly feel the benefit of larger buying. In the meantime, most of them have fairly good orders on hand and will be able to resist further price pressure for some time to come.

It has been very encouraging to note that mills have been disregarding the fluctuations in the price of cotton futures. If they continue in this attitude and base their prices upon the cost of actual cotton, rather than upon futures, they can face the future with confidence.

The present lull in the markets calls for a close check upon production. It would be very unwise now, after the orderly curtailment so far this year, to lose the advantage that it has brought about.

What Price Crime?

While the subject of crime prevention may at first glance seem far removed from the textile field, it is nevertheless one that has a direct bearing upon all business.

In his address before the Southern Textile

Association E. R. Gyles, attorney of Aiken, S. C., who has made a special study of crime, made some very startling statements.

He showed first that the crime bill of the nation is thirteen billions annually. He showed further that business of the country pays the bill in added taxation.

Mr. Gyles also showed that most criminals are young, that in dealing with crime we deal primarily with youth.

We agree thoroughly with Mr. Gyles in believing that the way toward crime prevention lies in supervised direction of the activities of youth. Young folks do not turn naturally to crime if their leisure hours allow them a healthy outlet for their mental and physical energy. On the other hand, if they are left entirely to their own devices, they are likely to fall into habits that create criminals.

The playground idea, with all of its attendant activities, has, as Mr. Gyles pointed out, been of tremendous benefit in keeping young folks out of trouble. He quoted one playground director as authority for the statement that no boy or girl who had been regularly participating in playground activities in his city, had ever been charged with a crime.

Supervision direction of leisure hour is unquestionably one of the best weapons in crime prevention. In the South, many of the mills have seen the value of the playground idea. They have found that their playground investment really paid dividends.

Southern Textile Association Answers McMahon

Thomas Failure McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, thought he was putting over a good piece of publicity when he sent the Southern Textile Association in meeting at Spartanburg, S. C., the following telegram:

I request being allowed to address your meeting and suggest that we assist you in readjustment of wage schedules and hours to stabilize labor conditions and establish union standards for alleviation of present industrial crisis.

On motion of E. W. Edwards, the following sharp reply was immediately sent:

Your telegram received. The objects of our organization are purely educational and we never discuss wages or labor. However, the records of your activities and accomplishments in New England during the past 20 years have not been such as to inspire any confidence in you.

Mr. McMahon, no doubt intended to give much publicity to his insulting telegram, but the reply was such that he could not afford to use it.

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

65-69 Leonard St., New York

DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.

Selling Agents for

RELIABLE SOUTHERN MILLS**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**

328 Broadway, New York

announce their appointment as

Export Selling Agents

for

The Columbus-Union Oil Cloth Co.

Columbus, Ohio

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING COMPANY

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

CHAS. H. STONE

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

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Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

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Charlotte, N. C.

Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision of Construction for:

Town and Industrial Planning	Parks and Civic Centers
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School and College Grounds	Institutional Developments
	Country Estates
	Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Dothan, Ala.—The Chamber of Commerce, E. M. Weatherby, secretary, is interested in a plan to establish a plant to manufacture knit underwear.

Chattanooga, Tenn. — The Davenport Hosiery Mills have orders with Alfred Hoffman, West New York, N. J., for full fashioned hosiery machines to be installed in the addition being built to the mill.

Concord, N. C.—The Willis Hosiery Mills have completed installation of 25 additional Scott & Williams knitting machines, which were put in operation this week. The plant now has a total of 129 machines on women's mercerized and rayon hosiery.

Spartanburg, S. C. — Reports are current here that Beaumont Manufacturing Company is contemplating the addition of a dyeing department to the plant located here. Officials of the company have declined to give out any information regarding the proposed extension, but it is understood negotiations are under way with an engineering concern. It is said if the contemplated plans are realized work will probably begin January 1 and be pushed to an early completion.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Loray Mills have adopted a curtailment schedule of four days per week. Decision to close the mill indefinitely was revoked following a conference between J. A. Baugh, manager, and officials at Pawtucket. The mill had not curtailed for the past 10 years. No rent charges will be made against employees while the mill is on short time.

Memphis, Tenn.—"Chemical cotton," to be used in the manufacturing cotton goods, will be produced in a new plant to be erected by Proctor & Gamble, owners of Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., for which contract has been let. Production will start some time next month in the plant, which is to be three stories high.

Hickory, N. C.—The Ivey Weavers, Inc., recently organized here, as noted, are expected to establish a plant to spin, weave, dye and finish yarns and cloths. The mill to be located in West Hickory. G. H. Geitner and J. S. Geitner, of the Ivey Mills, are interested.

Greenville, S. C.—Machinery has been ordered for the Southern Handkerchief Manufacturing Company, and should arrive within two weeks, it was announced by W. R. Thomason, who with D. A. Boyd is promoting the new company. Plans call for the company to be in operation by the latter part of November with an initial output of 1,000 dozen daily, this to be increased later as the help becomes trained.

Belmont, N. C.—The Knit Products Corporation has been organized here with an authorized capital stock of \$350,000 by A. C. Lineberger and R. L. Stowe, of the Lineberger-Stowe group of mills and A. F. Dichtenmueller, formerly manager of the Nebel Knitting Company, Charlotte. It is understood that the company will build a new full fashioned hosiery mill here. Mr. Dichtenmueller was recently reported as being interested in the organization of a new hosiery company.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Newland, N. C.—Hughes & Ray are understood to be interested in establishing a mill to manufacture blankets.

Hemp, N. C.—The Pinehurst Silk Mills, formerly the County Moore Mills, will soon begin operation under the new management, with Thomas Taylor Lucas in charge. The mill now has 90 looms and this number will be increased to 300. The plant will specialize in rayon warp goods.

Trenton, Tenn.—The cotton mill of the Trenton Mills, Inc., located here, was destroyed Friday by a fire which originated in the engine room and swept through the plant. The loss was estimated at \$100,000 or more. In addition to the mill building, a quantity of cotton and yarn in process of manufacture burned.

Greenville, S. C.—Work on the addition to the Union Bleachery is getting well under way, although the initial progress has been delayed because of time required in sinking piles into the ground. As soon as this is finished, however, much more rapid progress will be made, it was stated.

The addition will result in an expenditure of around \$250,000, and together with the proposed steam station, will mean an outlay of around \$350,000. Little additional equipment will be installed, however, as the present machinery will be largely re-arranged, officials of the bleachery said. Potter & Schackleford, Greenville, have the contract. Construction of the steam power station has been delayed because of the time required to have the equipment made to order, it was declared.

Rock Hill, S. C.—A textile engraving plant will be established here, according to local reports. While this is a separate organization from the bleachery plant of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company which is expected to begin operations here in the near future, it will be closely connected with that establishment and is expected to be erected on its property.

The prospective plant here will not only execute designing work for the local bleachery, but will probably work for the Southern trade.

Edwin Donovan of Providence, R. I., has been here several days and is to advise with the bleachery officials as to suitable quarters for the engraving plant, it is stated.

From 30 to 40 persons will likely be employed by the new concern, the name of which is expected to be named the Southern Engraving Company.

Asheville, N. C.—Preliminary work on the construction of a \$600,000 sewer line from the Enka village and plant of the American Enka Corporation near this city to the French Broad River at a point near the municipal sand pit has been begun by the Buncombe County Highway Commission. The line will be of 36-inch vitrified pipe, which is made to withstand the erosion of acids from the Enka plant. Special manhole covers and connections will also be provided for the line. Money for building this line will be taken from the county's road and bridge fund, according to Commissioner J. B. Grimes. The line will be of sufficient size to take care of the needs of 7,500 families. Its



Tough of Fibre but Flexible in Service

Feeds **POWER** Successfully—Due to its
High Adhesive Quality and
WISE-LIKE GRIP on pulleys
Thus increasing Speed and Production

Write today for Engineering Manual

*Let our Engineering Department give you some
definite facts and figures*

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

1894

302 E. 6th Street
Charlotte, N. C.

1929

Branch Office and Warehouse
162-166 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.
Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

COTTON :: WORSTED :: RAYON :: RAYON

== K-A ==

THE K-A ELECTRICAL WARP STOP

(All Makes of Looms)

Will help you to secure and maintain the high standards of weave room efficiency made necessary by present day competition. It will help you to produce "Better Cloth at Less Cost." This is no mere assertion. It is a statement of fact based on the experience of hundreds of satisfied users of the "K-A" over a period of more than 25 years. Yes, the K-A Electrical Warp Stop will make your automatic weaving "more automatic"—more efficient—more economical—more profitable.

Write for the details—they are worth investigating.

The R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.

Pawtucket, R. I.

HASS-HOWELL BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

length will exceed 40,000 feet. The county engineer hopes to save several thousand feet distance by tunneling under the Brevard road. The tunnel will be approximately 2,200 feet in length.

Average South Carolina Wage \$15.96

Clinton, S. C.—The average weekly wage of the South Carolina cotton mill operatives is \$15.96, declares an advertisement being published by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina. This organization, as previously noted in these columns, recently adopted a program of advertising.

The text of the advertisement referred to follows in full:

"The wage of the operative has been a much discussed subject for several months. Figures reported to be authentic, and inferences supposed to be based on facts, have left the unfortunate impression that the average cotton mill operative is underpaid.

"It is an impression, however, that leads to conclusions that are incorrect.

"To determine positively and accurately the weekly wage of the operative in South Carolina, a careful investigation has been made with a group of representatives, separately located mills (mostly print cloth manufacturers) of the State. What is true with this group of average mills will be quite generally true throughout the State, for South Carolina is one of the largest

manufacturers of print cloths. The 21 mills included in the investigation are:

"Broad River Mills, Blacksburg; Alice Mfg. Company, Easley; Victor Mills (No. 1), Greer; Gossett Mills, Williamston; Saxon Mills, Spartanburg; Hamrick Mills, Gaffney; Chesnee Mills, Chesnee; Clinton Mills, Clinton; Mills Mill, Greenville; Inman Mills, Inman; Monarch Mills, Union; Judson Mills, Greenville; Brandon Mills, Greenville; Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg; Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson; Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls; Greenwood Mills, Greenwood; Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea APh; Aragon Baldwin Mills, Whitmire; Republic Mills, 1 and 2, Great Falls; and Duncan Mills, Greenville.

"These mills combined have an average weekly payroll of \$201,224.55 distributed among 15,997 operatives (including part time works). It would appear that the average wage would be \$12.58 per week. The 15,997 operatives carried on the payrolls, however, represent a surplus of 3,392 more operatives than are needed to fully man the mills. The excess number is carried because many cotton mill operatives work only on a part time basis; some for an hour or so each day and others more.

"An estimate of average wage, therefore, which includes the wages of part time workers, is misleading. The only accurate average is one that is based on total regular help required to run the mill upon a full time basis. Eliminating the part time worker, the story is far different. The 21 mills listed above need to employ but 12,605 regular full time workers, paying the regular

Twenty Years of Manufacturing Experience Contribute to the Never Failing Accuracy and All-Round Satisfactory Performance of American Bobbins and Spools

ROLLS

UNDERCLEARER
FOSTER WINDER

SPOOLS

TWISTER
METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS
OF ALL KINDS

CONES AND BUTTS



BOBBINS

MULTIPLE HOLE
FEELER
SLUBBERS
INTERMEDIATE
WARP
TWISTER
SPEEDER
FILLING
FLAX AND JUTE
METAL PROTECTED
DUCK FILLING
UNIVERSAL WINDERS
WOOL FILLING
WOOL WARP
RAYON

Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers

We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Types

INSPECTING
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SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

WE HAVE BEEN
MAKING
HIGH GRADE
PRODUCTS
FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres.

for

GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

DALLAS, TEX.

GASTONIA, N. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

workers an average weekly wage of \$15.96. (These figures do not include superintendents, office help or executives. The figures do include all operatives required in the manufacture of cloth, including even the unskilled, lowest paid laborers. The figures are actual and based on three consecutive weeks in September, 1929.) These authentic facts, presented above for the first time, give a complete picture and a fair one."

Good Outlook for Knit Goods

Prospects for general knit goods business during November are considerably brightened by two factors: first, the natural effect on an approaching holiday season on sales of men's fancy half hose and women's full-fashioned stockings, and, second, the opening of new lines of knitted outerwear by manufacturers and selling agents in Chicago the week of November 18.

Together with the usual straggling orders on bathing suits and lightweight underwear for early 1930 delivery, and current activity of heavyweight underwear houses, the market has begun to reflect a more optimistic tone following the shock of the financial break toward the end of last month.

October business was reported as about the same volume as the corresponding month last year, except that placement of bathing suit orders were more numerous this year than last. It was recalled that last year most of the wholesalers were afraid to operate freely on the newer types, such as speed suits for men and the low-cut sun suits for women, and waited until late in the season before ordering in quantity. This year they went to work on new lines early, and a few of the mills already were sold up for next year before last

month closed.

The crash of stocks undoubtedly caused losses through the country as well as in New York, and its effect is expected to be felt in retail circles this month. But the primary knit goods market is more concerned with its later effect, for most of this season's goods already have been delivered. What many would like to know is what will happen in the spring, and especially what effect it will have on lightweight underwear, bathing suits and hosiery.

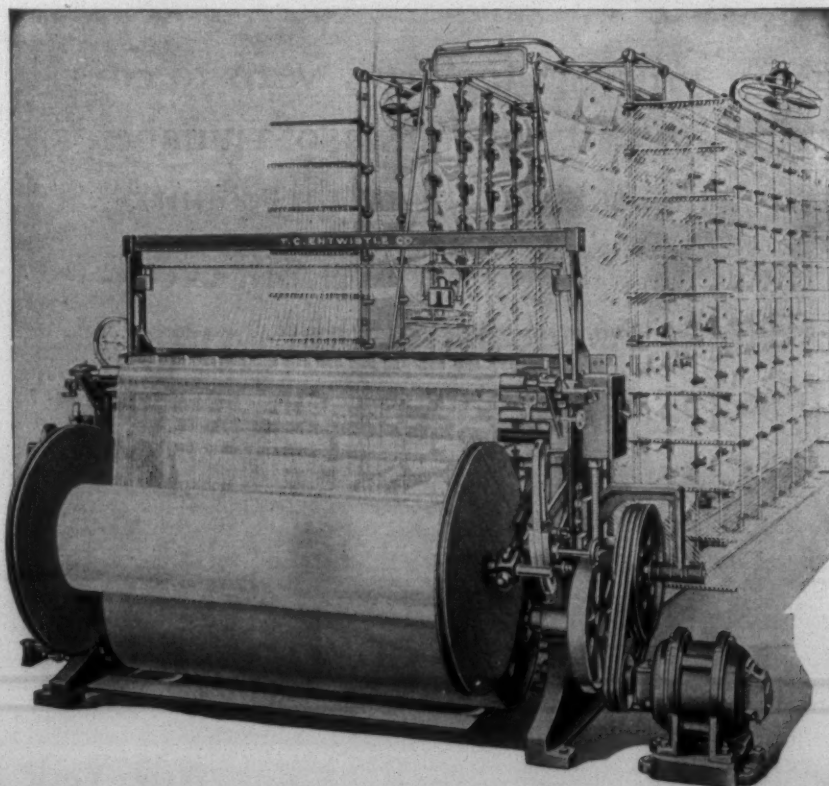
But there is little basis for calculation of such effects, if any. It is certain that neither heavyweight underwear or sweater concerns will be affected, as far as this season is concerned. But none is so sure of men's fancies and women's fashioned hose, which now are generally packed for Christmas sales. There is a belief each will be slightly affected, but that the loss will be spread over so wide an area that no one house actually will suffer.

Wool-mixed bundle hose lines are expected to open by the week-end, but at what prices is not known. Some heavyweight underwear houses are reporting going out with new lines some time during the month, but generally the lines will not open until the first of the year. It is the market's sentiment that prices should show no change for fall 1930, but there is a belief in some quarters that a few slight reductions will be made.

position. They are perhaps least affected by price changes and other occurrences that may affect other divisions of the industry. Jobbers have already placed

Children's ankle socks for spring are in an enviable sizable orders at opening prices and seem not to fear that the longer socks will get much attention during the season.—Daily News Record.

HIGH SPEED WARPING



New No. 28 Entwistle High Speed Warper

is victor over time
Time is Worth Money
You can save a lot of
time with

HIGH SPEED WARPING

Worth a lot of Money

Buy Equipment for
Every Warping Re-
quirement from
Entwistle

Experts for Fifty Years

**T. C. Entwistle
Company**

Lowell, Massachusetts

Mechanical Faults in Knitting

(Continued from Page 30)

ing it by two or more needles each side of the heel at every alternate revolution of the cylinder or as desired. A more satisfactory method seems to be that where the finger is kept quiet and the needles themselves are selected and positioned to take the thread at each course. It is interesting to note that in this direction, i. e., pointed heel fashion, the heel is being affected in various ways. With the assistance of plaiting and embroidery, many fancy design effects (steps, oblong and steeple effects) are being obtained calculated to satisfy the persistent craving for something new.

Faults in Fashioned Goods.

As the salient features of a fully-fashioned article are its shape and means, it is hardly surprising that perhaps some of the main faults in the manufacture of these goods are met with in connection with bad seams and selvages.

Faulty seams and selvages are not always due to bad seaming, but are often caused by what is known in the trade as "snigging." This occurs when the jacks, through some reason or other, become timed too soon, so that the selvedge loops are partly cut or "snigged." When the goods are finished and when the boarding operation takes place, the yarns or loops at these weakened points burst, and holes appear up the selvages. Faulty arrangement of the narrowing points or rough points will also cause "snigging" of the loops with similar results. A "dubbed" point on the seaming machine also has the same effect. On piercing the fabric, the needle with the "dubbed" or rough point half cuts the loops, which finally break out into holes along the seams. These faults may show themselves after the

finishing processes, or not until the garment has been worn or washed by the wearer. They are important points, therefore, which should be watched. Another important fault to be met with in fashioned goods is probably well known under the term "Slurgalling," which is caused by faulty sinkers or a worn sinker-head or unequal yarn tensioning. Unequal wales or series of lines down the fabric is caused by irregular spacing of needles, sinkers, etc., and these need pliering-up.

In the case of fashioned hose with seamless feet, the yarn used for the foot, which is very often knitted in a different department of the factory, should be wound at the same time with the same degree of dampness. Otherwise, the leg and foot each show a difference in the handle and nature of the fabric. The needle gauge of the two machines must also exactly coincide.

"Cockles" in the Courses of Knitted Fabrics.

This fault is often met with where cashmeres of the lower grades are being knitted up, and seldom, if ever, found in the case of the medium and better-class yarns. "Cockled courses" consist of series of short, irregular lines of uneven loops giving the fabric a patchy appearance. They are found in cashmere hose, but more often in fashioned and cut underwear. This cause is probably due to the fact that in the lower and coarser grades, the larger, coarser fibres are less easily manipulated round the needles, whereas the shorter, finer and curlier features of the botany yarn fibres lend themselves to much easier manipulation. Much attention has of late been given to this annoying fault, and finishers of repute have been able with the assistance of steam to take the cockles out to a great extent.

One illustration of this fault is that of unequal

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lengths of artificial silk panel in the knitting of panel hose. The fault generally lies in the winding of the artificial silk. It is sufficient here to say that it is necessary to have uniformly wound bobbins of an even tension. Large bobbins instead of the ordinary 7-oz. bobbin will be of benefit here.

In the manufacture of fashioned underwear on straight-bar machines, it may be found that on a garment made from one division, one side may be found to measure, say, 2 inches longer than the other side. This fault will show itself in the seaming up, the longer side will overlap at the finish by the difference in length, and the fashionings will not pair up together as they should do. To join up properly the seamer has to pull one side in, but this gives an unshapely garment. The fault is caused by a worn sinker head which allows the sinkers on one side of the division to come too far forward, and sink longer loops on that side. The remedy is adjustment of tricks or a new sinker-head.

Latch Needle Versus Bearded Needle.

The superiority of the bearded or spring needle is freely recognized in the trade, and perhaps one or two brief observations might be made in this article under the above heading. In the first place, there is absolutely no distortion of the loops whatever when knitted by bearded needles as there is no latch to cause same. Again, the demand in the trade today in all cases, i. e., hosiery, underwear and outerwear, whether it be seamless, fashioned or cut out of webbing, is for fine gauge fabrics and still finer. There is no limit yet to the fineness of the bearded needle and very fine evenly knitted fabrics can be made, but there is a tendency for the latch of the latch needle to become loose in the finer gauges, there not being sufficient room for a strong rivet. The bearded needle scores again in the manufacture of artificial silk goods and for fine-gauge plaited goods. The feature of the latch needle, of course, is fast production.

Better Circular Fabrics.

As with plain fabrics, the demand for circular ribbed underwear and lingerie has been for finer gauge goods, and there has too been a demand for artificial silk lines. By the ordinary principle of a circular-rib machine the dial is driven from the cylinder by means of dogs, and the fabric in its journey from the needles to the winding-up rollers has to pass between these dogs a certain amount of tension being therefore necessary to pull it through. It will easily be conceived what the result was when it came to knitting fine gauge artificial silk fabrics on these dog machines. Improvements have been made, however, so that on the new type of machine perfect fabrics can be obtained. On one machine the dogs have been made vibrating, i. e., two pairs of dogs drive the dial and leave the fabric free passage alternately. On another machine the dogs are entirely eliminated so that nothing touches the fabric from the time it leaves the needles to when it reaches the winding-up rollers. This machine has a geared dial drive, the gears passing round the exterior of the cylinder and dial.

"Stripey" Fabrics.

An annoying fault which is often found in circular webbing is "stripey" effects, which are more often than not caused by unequal winding. This faulty fabric is produced on feeder machines through no other reason than that some of the bobbins have been wound drier or damper than other bobbins at other feeders. The effect is somewhat similar to that produced when the tensions on the yarns are irregular, and shows up more in artificial silk fabrics. The bobbins should be wound at an equal tension.—The Textile Recorder.

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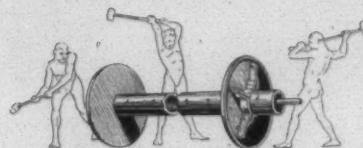
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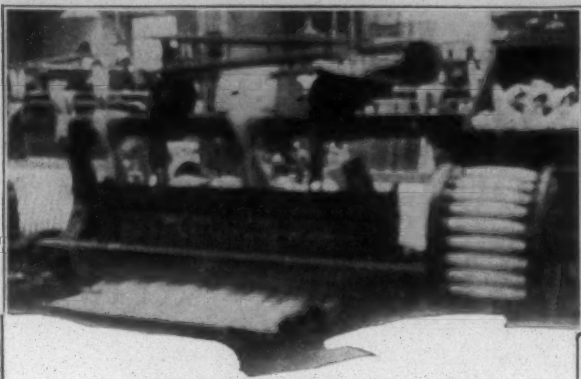
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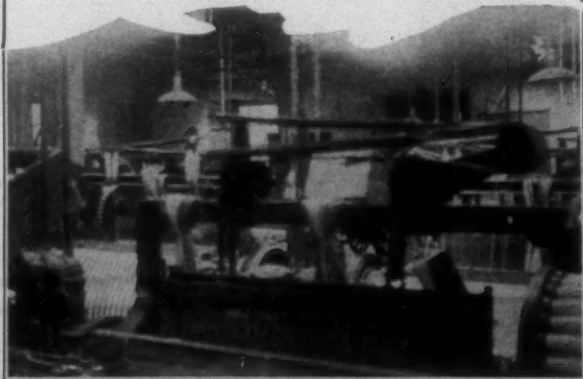
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Child Slavery

(Continued from Page 28)

But the cracker wants to be kind; he wants to accumulate enough money to buy a home in the country—it will only take a few years! The overseers do not wish to be brutal, but they have to report to the superintendents—there must be so much cloth made every day. The superintendent is not a bad man—but he has to make a daily report to the president of the company; and the president has to report to the stockholders. The stockholders live in Boston, and all they want is their dividend. When they go South they go to Pinehurst, Asheville or St. Augustine. Details of the mill are not pleasant; they simply leave matters to the good men who operate the mills—it is against their policy to dictate.

Capital is King, not cotton. But capital is blind and deaf to all that is not to its interest: it will not act while child-labor means ten per cent dividends on industrial stocks. Instead of abolishing child-labor, capital gives a lot, near the mill property, to any preacher who will build a church, and another lot for a parsonage, and then agrees to double the amount any denomination will raise for a church edifice. Within a quarter of a mile from one cotton mill, at Columbia, South Carolina, I counted seven churches, completed or in process of erection.

And that is the way the mill owners capture the clergy. In talking with various preachers on the question of child-labor they all, I found, had arguments to excuse it, blissfully unaware that the entire question had been fought out in the world's assize, and that civilization fifty years ago had placed her stamp of disapproval on the matter. One preacher put it in this way, with a gracious smile (I quote his exact words): "Oh, of course, it pretty bad—but then, dear brother, you know the children are better off in the mill than running the streets!"

It is assumed that there are only two occupations for children—working in the mill and running the streets. And then this man of God confessed to me without shame that many of the men whose whole families worked in the mills, subscribed one-tenth of their income to the support of "the Gospel," and gave him an order on the mill company for the amount; and this amount was withheld from wages and paid to him regularly by the cashier of the company.

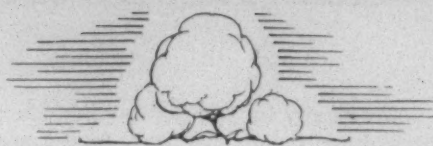
The majority of the clergy of South Carolina have always stood for slavery. The clergy never move faster than the people, usually lagging a little behind. To get ahead of the pews is to separate from them, so the average clergyman will not champion an unpopular cause. The clergyman who speaks his mind for freedom has to get out of the church. Luther, Savonarola, Emerson, Beecher, McGlynn, Prof. Swing, Dr. Thomas and all that band of preachers who have stood out and voiced the cause of freedom, have been regarded by their denominations as renegades. Exile and ostracism have been the lot of freedom's champions; and their ostracism and social disgrace have been the work of the respectable element in the church.

And the reason the church has always sided with slavery is because she has thrived on the profits of slavery.

We have heard much about the danger that follows an alliance between church and State; but what think you of a partnership between grasping greed and religion—the professed religion of the suffering, bleeding Christ, the Christ who had not where to lay His head!

The Orthodox Protestant preacher is an institution in

(Continued on Page 50)



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Cotton-Textile Institute reports new cotton prosperity due to new merchandising methods.

130,000,000 yards more! That is the astounding increase in the consumption of cotton goods for the first six months of 1929 . . . according to figures established by the Cotton-Textile Institute in New York.

Everywhere the Cotton-Textile Institute sees signs of awakened interest in cotton goods. Thousands of women are attending cotton style shows. Home economics workers in villages, colleges and institutions all over are advocating the use of cotton. For men's fashions, too, cotton is being seriously considered.

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And the consumer, long accustomed to buying other commodities by brand, is now glad to get the same assurance of quality when purchasing cotton goods. The manufacturer is finding out that the branded fabric starts out with other important advantages. For example, it encourages a permanent demand for the goods. It creates invaluable good-will for the manufacturer. It prevents substitution of inferior goods.

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Industrial Democracy *

By Clifton J. Parrott, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

I esteem it a great pleasure to have the opportunity to speak to you upon a subject that is very dear to me, namely, Employee Representation, or what is better known as Industrial Democracy, in the plant in which I am employed, Riverside Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. When the system was put into operation I was at that time a weaver and had the pleasure of having been elected the first Speaker of the House of Representatives, and since that time, ten years ago, I have been active in the promotion of its principles. I shall very briefly try to give you an idea as to just how it was put into operation and of just what it is composed.

Industrial Democracy at the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills is not the result of an overnight thought but of careful and mature consideration. Our president realized that there was need of something more than missionary work, which is merely working for the employees; the work should be educational, working with the employees. He ran across a little book, entitled, "Man to Man," or, "The Story of Industrial Democracy," written by John Leitch. It enabled him to formulate some ideas on which he had been working for several years, and while our system is not exactly the same as that first advocated by Mr. Leitch, it has the same general principles. Mr. Fitzgerald bought a hundred copies of the book and circulated it throughout the organization. It is a wonderful story and well worth anyone's while to read. Our system was introduced in the year 1919, after having spent many weeks in teaching the

principles—first, to the superintendents and overseers, and then to the second hands and section men, and lastly, to the operatives.

The principles on which the system is based are the same ones found in Leitch's "Man to Man," that is, Justice, Co-operation, Economy, Energy and Service. These principles were fully explained to all the people by Mr. Fitzgerald and cards were distributed, which set forth in addition to the explanation of principles, practical application which would prove of mutual benefit to all.

When the system was first introduced a small number were skeptical, thinking there was a catch in it. When the pledge card, which reads as follows: "I hereby subscribe to and heartily endorse the policy of our company. I pledge myself to observe and be governed by its principles of Justice, Co-operation, Economy, Energy, Service. I also agree with my fellow associates of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, that by the help of God, I will do all in my power to aid in carrying out this policy to achieve the distinguished success which I believe is within reach of our great organization," was distributed, and all those who would, were asked to sign, about 75 per cent signed promptly. Now, practically every member has signed such a pledge.

In operating our plan of Industrial Democracy, we explain to the workers in simple language the prime factors of successful business and present a definite and understandable program by which its workings

(Continued on Page 52)

*Address before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.



Heddle-wise means Profit-wise!

The Superintendents and Boss Weavers
of the "Prosperous Mills" are
"Wise" to the Use of the *Proper
and Best* Heddles, Reeds, etc.
for the Different kinds of
Materials being Woven. That's
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Child Slavery

(Continued from Page 46)

the South. You see his well-battered face on every train, at every station—he attends every gathering—nothing can be done without him. He reaches "the blood of Jesus," and nothing else. His gospel is the promise of a perfect paradise hereafter for all who believe as he does, and hell and damnation for all who don't. There has not been a patentable improvement made on his devil in two hundred years.

The South is priest-ridden to an extent that should make Italy and Spain jealous. The preacher is a power. One of them explained to me that most of the heads of families that worked in the mills were "Christian people." He seemed to think that Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Cotton."

If the child workers of South Carolina could be marshalled by bugle call, headed with life and drum, and marched through Commonwealth avenue, out past the statue of William Lloyd Garrison, erected by the sons of the men who dragged him through the street at a rope's end, the sight would appall the heart and drive conviction home. Imagine an army of twenty thousand pigmy bondsmen, half naked, half starved, yellow, weakened, deformed in body, with drawn faces that shows spirits too dead to weep, too hopeless to laugh, too pained to feel! Would not aristocratic Boston lock her doors, bar the shutters and turn in shame from such a sight?

I know the sweat-shops of Hester street, New York; I am familiar with the vice, depravity and degradation of the Whitechapel District; I have visited the Ghetto

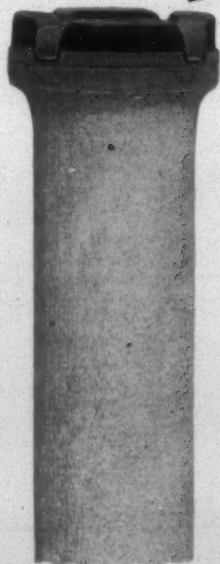
of Venice; I know the lot of the coal miners of Pennsylvania; and I know somewhat of Siberian atrocities; but for misery, woe and hopeless suffering, I have never seen anything to equal the cotton mill slavery of South Carolina—this in my own America—the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave!

For the adult who accepts the life of the mills, I have not a word to say—it is his own business. My plea is in defense of the innocent—I voice the cry of the child whose sob is drowned in the thunder of whirling wheels.

The iniquity of this new slavery in the new South has grown up out of conditions for which no one man, or class men, it seems is amenable. The interests of the cracker, the preacher, the overseer, the superintendent (the president, and stockholders, are so involved that they can not see the truth—their feet are ensnared, and they sink into the quicksands of hypocrisy, deceiving themselves with spacious reasons. They must be educated, and the people must be educated.

So it remains for that small, yet valiant band of men and women in the South, who are fighting this iniquity, to hold fast and not leave off in their work until the little captives are made free. Right will surely win. And to these earnest men and women who are braving ostracism, and who are often scorned in their own homes, who have nothing to gain but the consciousness of having done right, we reach friendly hands across the miles, and out of the silence we send them blessings and bid them be strong and of good-cheer. Seemingly they fight alone, but they are not alone for the great, throbbing, melting mother-heart of the world has but to know of their existence to be one with them.—Elbert Hubbard.

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Carolinas



Here
it is!

A Real Shield, Driver
and Base Protector
Combined,

for

Slubber and Speeder
Bobbins

Not a piece of tin with
slots sawed out, but COLD
ROLLED STEEL with slots
STAMPED IN. Dovetailed
into the slots on the same
principle as our large driver
for twister spools which is in
use in nearly all of the lead-
ing mills in the South.

We are inventors, patentees
and sole manufacturers.

We Specialize in

**REPAIR
WORK**

Of All Kinds

You don't throw away a good pair of shoes because the heels are worn down. But some mills do discard good spools and twister bobbins for the same reason. We can make them better and stronger than they were when new.

We rebush warper spools and guarantee they will run true.

WE MAKE

PATENTED SLUBBER and SPEEDER BOBBINS;

CONES for Universal and Foster Winders;

TWISTER BOBBINS equipped with our Patent
Drivers;

TIRE FABRIC SPOOLS that won't wear out.

Let us figure on your requirements. What may be a
problem to you is DUCK SOUP for us!

The Old Man Says:

It is not so much what
you PAY for what you
GET, as it is what you
GET for what you PAY.

J. E. LOCK & SON, Inc. CHARLOTTE
NORTH CAROLINA

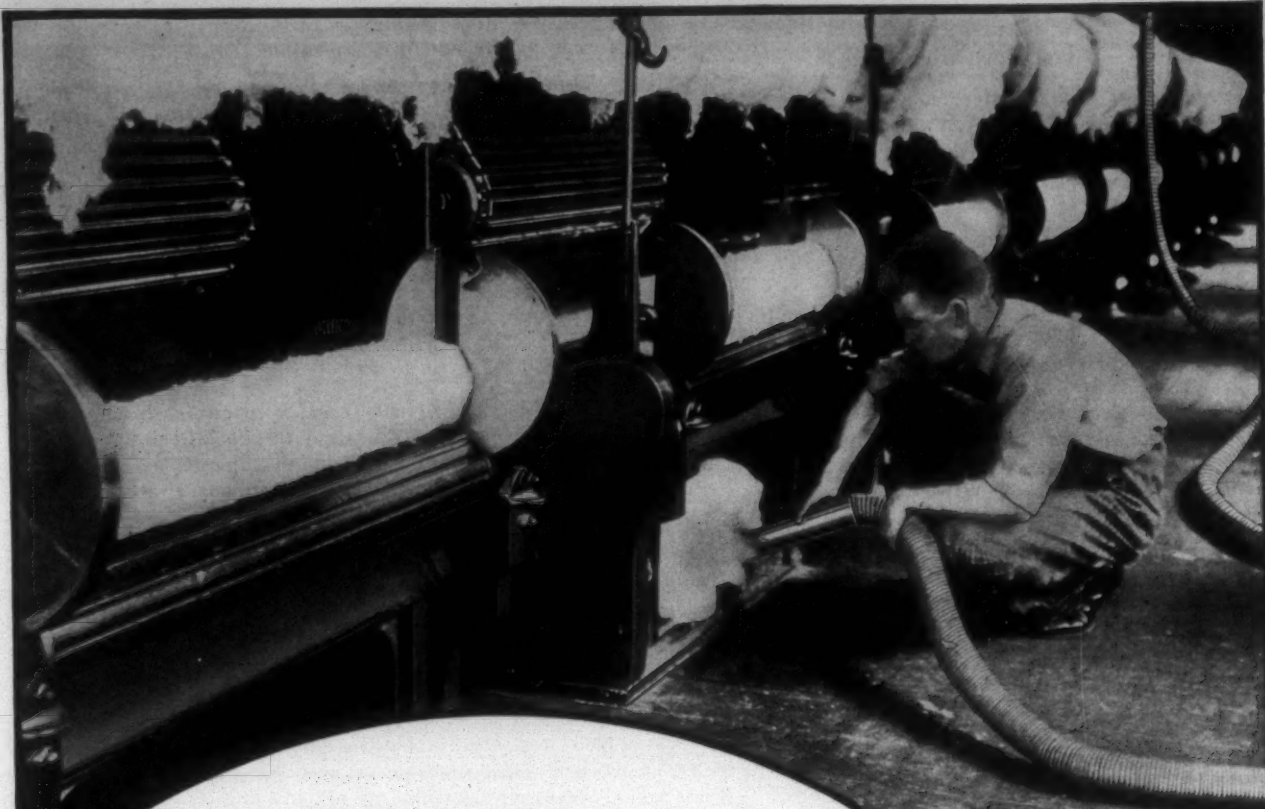
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"We know for a fact—

that the room is cleaner, less dust and fly in the air and the working conditions much more congenial," writes an Alabama mill-owner. "We can also keep our cards cleaner in less time which saves labor costs."

Records show 40% saving in the handling of waste in the average mill. Saves 50% of card-operating labor. Saves 14 to 21 minutes per card per day.

Increases card-production 4%. Shows 15% increase in *quality* of card production.

Let us show you how much the Triple-Vacuum System can save in *your* mill. Write for free analysis to office nearest you.

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Photo shows flexible hose and nozzle for collecting under screenings. Picks up every wad of waste and every speck of dirt from your machinery and floors, reaching with powerful Vacuum the most inaccessible points, and conveys that waste direct to your waste house at any distance.

COOK-GOLDSMITH
PATENT
TRIPLE VACUUM SYSTEM

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page 48)

become clear to all parties concerned. This plan, which we have been operating for more than ten years, provides for an Industrial Congress consisting of three main bodies, namely, a cabinet, composed of the executives of the company; a senate, composed of department heads, overseers and foremen; and a house of representatives, elected by secret ballot, by and among the workers.

The House of Representatives, or the popular body, is made up of operatives, either men or women, the idea being that any white person, twenty-one years of age or over, who has been in the employ of the company for one year or more, is eligible for membership as a representative; each department of the organization is allowed to elect one representative for every forty workers or majority fraction thereof.

Our constitution and by-laws gives to the operatives a voice in all matters that pertain to their welfare, as, for instance, wages, hours of work, working conditions, sanitation, etc. This has taught them a very practical lesson, namely, that privilege and responsibility go hand in hand. Such matters, coming as they do before each of the three bodies, brings about a much better understanding between the management and the employees, and also a broader and more comprehensive view of the inter-relationship of departments, as well as a recognition of the need for full and unstinted co-

operative effort on the part of the working or producing forces of the entire organization.

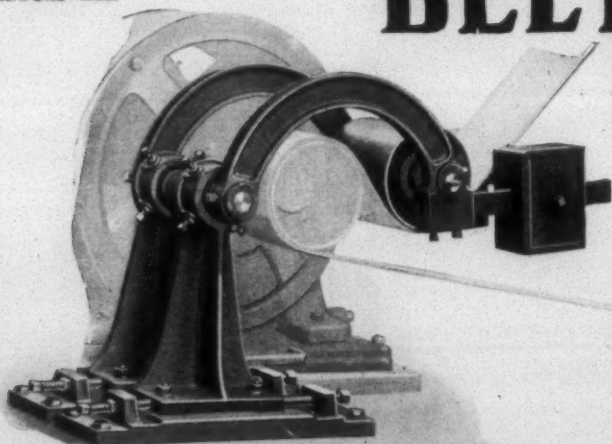
Thus, there has been an active interest and an orderly method provided, which not only permits but invites expression of the operatives upon all matters pertaining to their welfare. Many valuable suggestions have come from them; these, in turn, encourage a larger and more vital interest on the part of the operatives, and broaden our field for progress. We have had many useful inventions originate among the workers since this plan was started, and we have taken great pleasure in assisting them, not only to develop the inventions but also to obtain patents whenever they were of sufficient merit to justify doing so.

There is great scientific value in co-operation. This is capitalized in our system by keeping a record of actual savings resulting from its operation—that is to say, in labor cost, seconds, labor turnover, absenteeism, etc. Every four weeks a comparison is made with the standard month that was adopted when the system was started, and the savings resulting are credited to economy dividend account. This is split fifty-fifty, between the company and the operatives, and whatever is earned or saved in this way is paid out every four weeks in envelopes marked "Economy Dividend." When it is considered that during the ten years since our system was started there has been paid out in cash to the operatives more than three and one-half million dollars as their share of these savings, you can form some idea of the practical value of this co-operative spirit.



The U. G. Automatic BELT CONTACTOR

Increases Belt Traction



Wherever installed, the U. G. Automatic Belt Contactor has proven a power-saving, money-saving investment.

It increases tractive effort by wrapping the belt around pulleys, increasing arc of contact and avoiding heavy, destructive initial belt tension; permits the drive being set up on extremely short centers, saving floor space and belt length.

The Contactor automatically compensates for load variations by maintaining a constant tension in slack side of belt under all conditions. Belt can't slip; receives less wear and tear and makes any troublesome drive perform in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

Let us tell you how the U. G. Automatic Belt Contactor can save you belting, floor space, bearings, motors, power and upkeep. There is a size and type for every belt drive.

Ask for Bulletin No. 270.

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

Chambersburg, Pa.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH:
Cambridge, Mass.

SOUTHERN BRANCH:
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70 Yards per minute

with the new Lancaster Trimming Shear

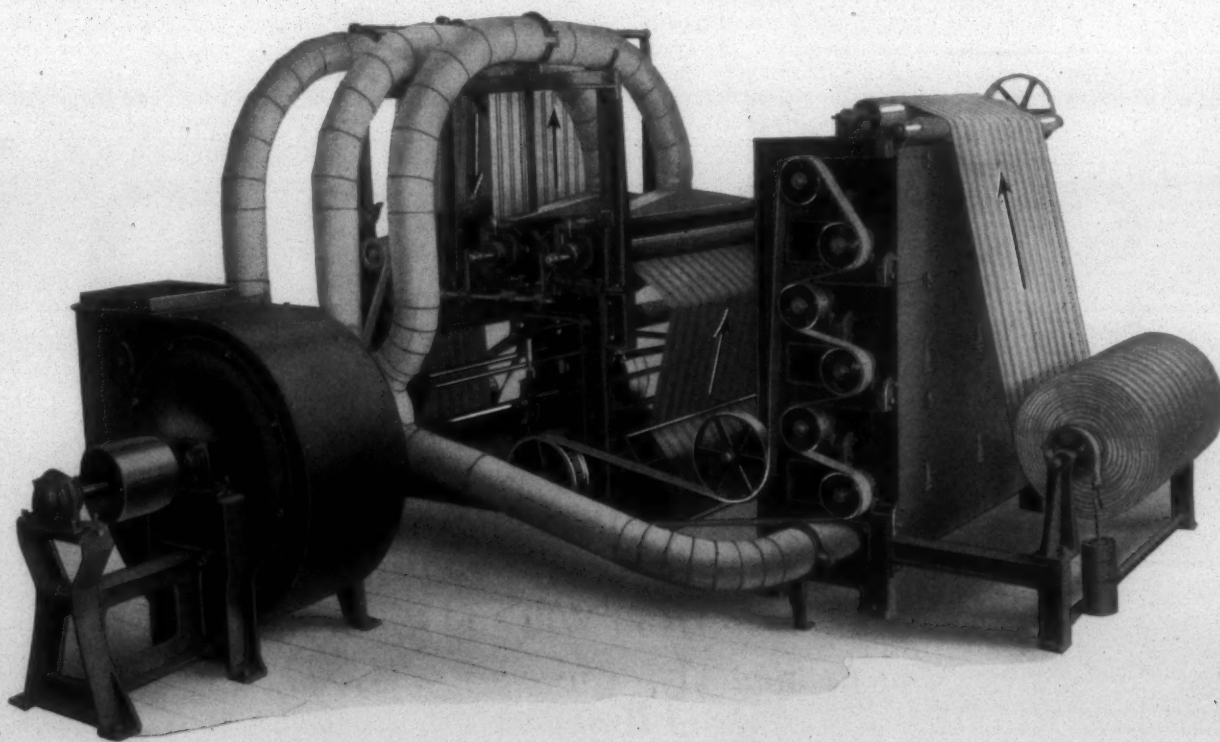
70 yards per minute—20,000 to 30,000 yards per day—almost 100% clean removal of broken ends, loose threads, bunches, knots, etc.—the elimination of your hand trimmers and examiners! Almost too good to be true—but entirely possible with the new Lancaster Trimming Shear.

This new cost-cutting machine for cloth rooms and finishing plants is made by the world's leading Shear specialists. It is a wonderfully substantial, convenient and trouble-free outfit, fully ball bearing equipped. It is built with any number of blades and in any width

needed for your own particular job. It trims both sides of the goods at once. It has a newly designed, tremendously powerful suction system to draw the threads into the knives. It is operated by one man.

And, of utmost importance to you, the machine is sold with a guarantee of *satisfaction* and *service*—a guarantee that has not disappointed a customer since 1826—when we started building shears.

Mr. Raiford, our Southern representative, will be glad to talk it over with you.



Three-blade Lancaster Trimming Shear with auxiliary brushing unit

PARKS & WOOLSON MACHINE COMPANY SPRINGFIELD VERMONT

Southern Representative
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36 West 34th Street

P. & W. Equipment for Cloth Rooms and Finishing Plants

Trimming Shears—Napped Goods Shears—Nappers—Brushers—Machines for Measuring, Winding, Rolling, Folding, Doubling, Inspecting, Sewing and Trademarking Cotton, Rayon and Silk Fabrics

Southern Textile Association Discusses Modern Equipment

(Continued from Page 20)

of our plants, scrapping the old ones, and believe it will be a good investment for us.

Humidifiers

In 1921, we installed a complete new humidifier system, putting in high duty heads and automatic controls. Appreciating the benefits derived from the use of this equipment, and realizing the need of more humidity and closer control of it as our manufacturing conditions changed, we revamped the entire system last year, putting in additional heads and controls where they were needed. In my judgment, we have never invested any money in new equipment on which we have secured a better return.

Lighting

Until comparatively recent years, the lighting system in most of our mills was looked upon as one of the necessary accessories of the plant. Practically any mill operator today who has kept abreast of mill practices, believes fundamentally in good illumination. Its benefits are derived from a variety of sources, ranging all the way from reduced accident frequency, to improved quality and increased production.

In the limited time which we have for discussion, I have only attempted to point out a few of the many advantages which a plant equipped with modern machinery has over those with obsolete and worn out equipment. With the right kind of equipment, you can speed up the machinery, and possibly avoid unnecessary speeding up of the operatives. Good running work will go a

long way toward keeping your employees satisfied, and I am sure you will all agree with me that this is something greatly to be desired during these troublous times.

REMARKS BY E. A. FRANKS

The subject of replacing old equipment was then discussed by E. A. Franks.

MR. FRANKS: The old power looms bear the same relation to the present day automatic looms as the stage coach to the airplanes. The type conceived and developed by the automatic loom builder of today.

Old spinning will run and will produce yarn but to every pound it produces there is an added expense as the result of low production, and more waste in addition to a lower quality of product.

Spinning frames may look like they have many years of good service ahead of them but if they are only producing 1½ pounds per spindle per week whereas new frames would produce 2 pounds per spindle, they are 25 per cent inefficient and as far as the spinning is concerned it is costing 25 per cent more than if new frames were in their place. The old frame make more waste which means more breakage on the looms.

During every hour an old frame runs the mill will pay in the way of higher cost of production and increased waste.

During every hour an old frame runs the mill will pay in the way of higher cost of production and increased waste.

If the exact amount could be determined and the mill treasurer had to pay that amount in actual cash at the end of each day, very few weeks would pass before new spinning frames were in the place of the old ones.

Because the loss cannot be plainly seen and is covered



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each week by an unnecessary amount that is part of the pay roll the mill manager lets the loss continue.

Massachusetts howls about the 48 hour week and yet the replacement of her old spinning frames with new ones, would increase the production of her mills fully twice as much as an increase of 54 hours. England is keeping her old spinning running and is paying the penalty through an increased cost and the loss of her foreign trade. The plant of England and New England should be less on enough for the cotton mills of the South.

If your depreciation account is not available borrow the money and start putting your mill in order and for Heaven's sake keep the good work up year after year. Money spent regularly will more than pay for itself.

There are mills that keep on manufacturing with old and inefficient machinery and loss both their money and reputation.

Through the good fortune of a fire, one mill I read of not long ago, was able to equip their mill with new and modern machinery and has kept the quality and the production up to such a point that they have never had to curtail their operation and always makes profit.

Old equipment is uneconomical, and the South must not suffer as has New England from the failure to replace old and antiquated machinery with that which is new and efficient.

The low price at which New England mills have been selling used machinery indicates to the thinking man that its real value is very low else he would be willing to pay more for it. And some of this low priced machinery is less than 10 years old.

The average cost per pound of textile machinery, from picking equipment through, including looms—18½¢ per pound.

It is better to replace with modern machinery bought on time and to pay interest on the debt, than to pay several times the interest through loss of quality and production.

Machinery grows old for three reasons: Obsolescence; lack of upkeep; plain old age. Old machinery runs up the cost of manufacture in every department. It is low in production, high in waste and poor in quality, increases labor cost, due to small production, and also due to limited number of machines an operative can handle.

How machinery in many cases will give 25 per cent increase in production over machinery 20 years old.

A complete re-organization of the textile industry in which many obsolete mills will find their way to the grave yard is the stimulant which would aid in the revival of the present depressed condition of the cotton mill stock market. This will eventually come to pass and will be of best benefit to the industry in that excessive spindle-age will be cut down, causing more equitable balance between capacity to produce and demand.

The modern mill with new equipment with reduced cost of production and improved quality, should be able to compete for foreign trade.

It is well known that today it is difficult to find capital for the purchase of improved machinery, even though it will earn its cost within three, four or five years.

It has often been remarked that there has been almost no improvement in textile equipment during the last decade, and there are those apparently who actually believe that this is true or, at least, would believe so until they sought relief from local taxation and had their plants appraised or until they are compelled to liquidate and learn of how little value on dollars and cents was the equipment which they had considered as a valuable asset. The actual value of new equipment is difficult to determine in dollars and cents and although the improve-

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UNTIL you know these "key" cities, you cannot possibly have any idea of the remarkable development that has made Piedmont Carolinas such a vital competing element in many industries.

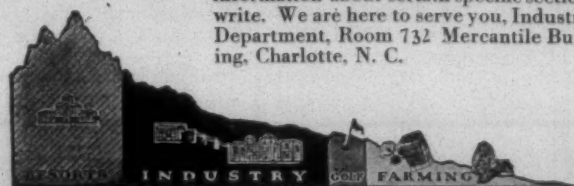
Progressive cities, thriving, growing and building wealth—alive with the vitality of an industrial awakening that has been pacemaking for the Nation—decide to see them this year on your way to Florida playgrounds.

- 1 See Greensboro, one of the most progressive cities in the country, remarkable for its thriving commercial, industrial, banking, insurance and mercantile interests.
- 2 Take a side trip to Winston-Salem, where the quiet dignity of an old Colonial settlement joins hands with widespread textile and tobacco manufacture.
- 3 Stop off in High Point, the center of the important Piedmont Carolinas' furniture industry, rapidly becoming a rich textile center.
- 4 Visit Salisbury, a town where active agriculture and developing industry are both sources of increasing wealth.
- 5 Spend time in Charlotte, an important distributing center for the Carolinas and a pivot point of widespread activity in many lines of manufacture.
- 6 Do not miss Spartanburg, where textile progress is speedily being supplemented by many other diversified interests.
- 7 Include Greenville, a center of a wealthy agricultural region where in addition to other manufacture the textile industry has reached a high degree of development.
- 8 And be sure to visit Anderson with its spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing, and other manufacturing activities.

Equal opportunities offer in such thriving, developing cities as Reidsville, Burlington, Thomasville, Hickory, Chester and many others—smaller, but alive with possibilities.

This present development will amaze you, but much more amazing will be opportunities still untouched. Come.

Meanwhile, send for "Piedmont Carolinas, Where Wealth Awaits You." And if on reading it, you want road maps or information about certain specific sections, write. We are here to serve you, Industrial Department, Room 732 Mercantile Building, Charlotte, N. C.



DUKE POWER COMPANY

SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY AND OTHER ALLIED INTERESTS

ments in the last 20 or 30 years have been very gradual with the comparison of new equipment today as against machinery 30 or 40 years old is very marked.

Discussion on Replacing Machinery

PRESIDENT: We want more discussion on this new machinery.

A. H. COTTINGHAM, Greenville, S. C.: I would like to ask if any gentlemen have replaced old spinning with new, and if so how many more ounces per spindle they got on the new instead of the old.

PRESIDENT: Who has replaced some old spinning with new and has some comparative figures on them?

W. W. COBB: I have replaced all my warp spinning with new tape drive spinning and we have increased—I haven't the figures in ounces, but we have increased our production 20 per cent.

PRESIDENT: How many additional spindles did you add?

MR. COBB: We decreased from 9,968 down to 8,640 and we are getting 20 per cent increase over that.

PRESIDENT: On the same hours operated?

MR. COBB: Yes, sir—less hours operated.

PRESIDENT: How much less?

MR. COBB: Well, when we had the old spinning I had to operate that old spinning extra hours in order to keep the weave room. Now I only run during the noon hour and run no extra hours at all.

PRESIDENT: May I ask if you remember your front roll speeds before and after?

MR. COBB: Yes, sir. We run on the old an average of 102, or we thought we were getting 192; we did not, for a fact. We had belt drive from 36 to 12 and you cannot retain a uniform speed, which you know, driving off a large pulley onto a small pulley on a short belt, and we thought we were getting around 102 and now we

run in summer time 126 and in the winter time around 122.

PRESIDENT: Are you using the same character of cotton?

MR. COBB: Yes, sir, practically the same.

PRESIDENT: What do you think is the biggest improvement on that spinning frame to give you this increase?

MR. COBB: There are three things I attribute it to. One is wider gauge and another is the tape drive and the other is individual motor drive. Those are the three things.

PRESIDENT: With the wider gauge you use a filling wind?

MR. COBB: We use filling wind, but we used it before.

PRESIDENT: Do you use larger rings or smaller than before?

MR. COBB: We were using two size rings, but in the new we adopted uniformly the larger sized rings and make the larger package.

PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I would like to hear from some of you others. Is there any other subject we want to discuss in regard to this new machinery?

J. B. HARRIS: I have already had my say, but there is a gentleman here today who said he was going to get up this afternoon after all this talk about new machinery was done, and ask the question as to where the money was coming from with which this machinery was going to be bought. That question hasn't yet been asked. That is something a great many of us of course would like to know, but there is a thought in that connection that I would like to suggest and that is this, that those of us who continue in the manufacturing business are going to pay for some of this new equipment, whether we buy it or not.

ALL STEEL

ECONOMY

FIRE PROOF

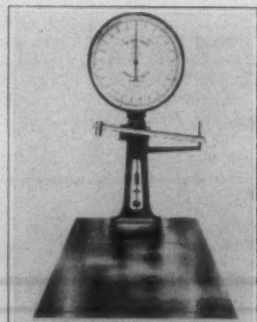
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ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES

LARGEST LINE BUILT IN U.S.A.

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KRON SCALES FOR TEXTILE MILLS



The Old Reliable, Automatic, Springless Dial Scales of proven merit and performance are dependably accurate and durable, establishing speed and economy in your weighing operations. Kron Scales will safeguard your profits by eliminating the guesswork and inaccuracies that result from using old fashioned hand-operated beam scales.

There are especially designed KRONs for Textile Mill requirements — COTTON SCALES — LAP SCALES — CLOTH SCALES — YARN SCALES — SLASHER SCALES.

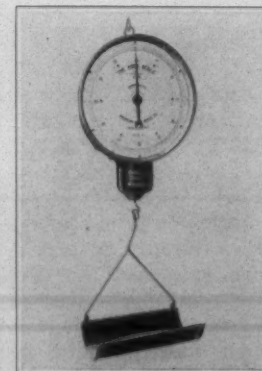
After 19 years of satisfactory service in the largest and most successful plants in the country, duplicate orders are coming in from these satisfied users with gratifying frequency.

Write for booklet "CORRECT WEIGHING."

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New York City



PRESIDENT: Is the gentleman here who wants to ask that question? Everything else is bought on the installment plan, I don't see why we can't buy textile machinery a dollar down and a dollar a week.

Any other questions, gentlemen? You gentlemen speak up or I am going to knock this auction off pretty quick.

MR. COTTINGHAM: I would like to know if any of the gentlemen have installed any of the Universal high speed winding, and if so, what results are they getting on any system other than the Barber-Colman.

J. Y. JONES, Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.: We have installed the high speed winder and warper and we have cut out ten hands in this installation.

PRESIDENT: On how many?

MR. JONES: We had 15 spoolers before and 20 warpers. We have 10 winders and 6 warpers. We had 30 spoolers previous to those; now we have 25 spoolers but we cut out one warper hand, one cleaning in the slasher room and two yarn men, and with a saving to the mill in the reduction of waste of somewhere between—I might say before I say this that we were making too much waste before, and maybe we are making too much now—we reduced our waste about six or seven hundred pounds a week, and Mr. Davis, superintendent of the mill, is here and he can tell you the results we are getting in the weave room from this installation.

MR. STONE: Mr. President, Mr. Jones, in describing that spinning frame—I think he described it very well indeed—there is one other thing in connection with the new spinning frame we have and that is a variable speed motor. I don't know whether anyone here has ever seen one or knows much about it, but with that variable speed motor we have run as high as 136 average speed on the

front rolls number 30 yarn. Of course the speed varies above and below that. I don't think we are running that, but we have run it and run it very successfully, using the same cotton, short staple, local cotton that was used on the other frame, but that is a feature of the drive that Mr. Jones did not speak about. I don't know whether he knew about it, but there is a variable speed motor in operation that we will hear more about in the future, and I would say that anybody that is putting in direct driven frames should consider that.

PRESIDENT: Do you feel that the cost of this motor is more than offset by the results you get from it, or are you able to express an opinion on that?

MR. STONE: I am not able to say just how much more it cost. The motor was put in on trial by the General Electric Company. It is in the experimental stage in this country, but is being used a great deal.

MR. FOX: Would you let an electrical man talk on that? The first variable speed spinning put in in the South was by what is now the Poinsett Mills in Greenville. I installed five motors there on a test, on an average of 30 yarn. The production on the frames was increased 17½ per cent, with the same breaking strength, slightly in favor of the variable speed spinning.

The variable speed spinning is an old scheme in Europe where there are some five million spindles being operated by variable speed. They, however, use a different system in Europe to what we do in this country, using more or less what we call the replacement type motor.

In this part of the country three manufacturers have attempted to manufacture it, the Westinghouse, General Electric and one other company. Up to date a satisfac-

(Continued on Page 60)

LIEBERKNECHT FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY MACHINES

Manufactured by

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LOUIS HIRSCH TEXTILE MACHINES, INC.

47 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

Attendance at South Carolina Meeting

(Continued from Page 25)

Melton, G. L., Overseer Cloth Room, Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.
 Mills, W. H., Salesman, Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Mitchell, W. M., Salesman, Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
 Mitchell, Warren, Salesman, J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Greenville, S. C.
 Moore, John K., Rep., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Morris, H. E., Salesman, Brown St. Onge Co., Providence, R. I.
 Morrison, Guy L., Penick & Ford Sales Co., Spartanburg, Ga.
 Morrow, Harry, Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.
 Mullen, T. W., Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Rosemary, N. C.
 Mullin, Chas. E., Prof. and Consultant, Clemson College, S. C.
 Neal, L. F., Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.
 Neiman, Howard S., Editor, Textile Colorist, New York City.
 New, A. G., Sou. Rep., Universal Shuttle Truing Mch. Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Norris, J. A., Overseer Spinning, Aragon-Baldwin Co., Whitmire, S. C.
 Olney, Robert B., Sales Mgr., Sherwin-Williams Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Osteen, R. T., Salesman, Sou. Textile Specialty Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Park, W. H., Weaver, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
 Peeler, Fred, Night Spinner, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
 Pegram, T. C., Supt., Cora Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Philip, Robert W., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Pierce, W. V., Overseer Clothroom, Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

Poole, R. W., Service, Draper Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Porcher, Wm. H., Sou. Agent, Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.
 Power, S. R., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.
 Pratt, Otto, Sou. Rep., Edward H. Best & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Pratt, W. B., Sou. Agent, Joseph Sykes Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
 Railford, P. B., Jr., Sou. Rep., Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Concord, N. C.
 Ray, Geo., Spinner, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
 Rhinehardt, J. L., Overseer Spinning, Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Rodgers, W. W., Weaver, Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.
 Saile, F., Salesman, Standard Looms, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Seal, C. B., Sou. Sales Mgr., Philadelphia Felt Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Scott, E. A., Salesman, Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Shinn, W. E., Asso. Prof. Weaving, Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.
 Shurburt, W. H., Overseer Finishing, Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.
 Shelton, J. B., Supt., Mayflower Mills, Cramerton, N. C.
 Smith, A. P., Weaver, Woodruff Mill, Woodruff, S. C.
 Smith, H. G., Overseer Weaving, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Smith, Howard L., Salesman, Draper Corporation, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Smith, J. P., Walhalla, S. C.
 Sorrells, J. A., Jr., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Southern, W. M., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.
 Stevenson, T. B., Salesman, Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Still, Fred L., Supt., Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.

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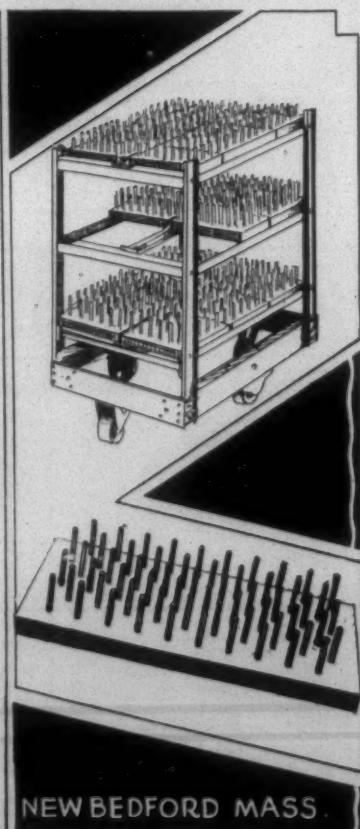
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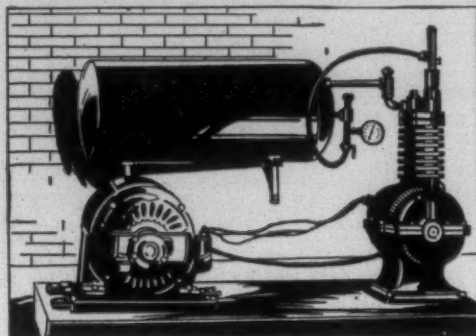
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 Stone, M. G., Gen'l Supt., Pacolet Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Storey, W. T., Supt., Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.
 Strait, F. W., Supt., Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.
 Suddeth, H. P., Carder, Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
 Sullivan, O. A., Night Supt., Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Swiney, J. W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Taylor, C. D., Sou. Agent, National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Taylor, L. E., Rep., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Taylor, W. H., Gen'l Mgr., Slater Mfg. Co., Slater, S. C.
 Taylor, W. C., Secretary, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.
 Templeton, J. S., Supt., Aragon-Baldwin Co., Whitmire, S. C.
 Thayer, H. W., Supply Mgr., Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass.
 Thomas, E. H., Overseer Weaving, Abbeville Cotton Mill, Abbeville, S. C.
 Thomas, N. H., Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Thomas, S. C., Moreland Sizing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agent, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Waits, E. G., Overseer Carding, Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.
 Walker, William B., Textile Machine Co., Jalong, N. C.
 Wallace, Warren S., Salesman, Celotex Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Wardlaw, J. T., Lockwood Greene Engineers, Charlotte, N. C.
 Warrington, F. W., Salesman, Veeder-Root, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
 White, H. B., Overseer Weaving, D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.
 White, Jno. R., Mgr., Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.
 White, Stokes, Rep., Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Whitehead, O. J., Master Mechanic, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.
 Whitley, C. W., Overseer Weaving, Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.
 Wihtmire, J. D., Carder, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
 Whipple, A. L., Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Widdup, W. R., Salesman, Andrews Loom Reed Harness Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Williams, C. L., Supply Salesman, Draper Corporation, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Williams, Jim, Salesman, Spartanburg Mill Supply Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Williams, W. H., Mgr., Southern Textile Banding Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
 Witherspoon, George, Sr., Sales Mgr., Spartan Sizing Compound Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Woffard, J. A., Asst. Supt., Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Woffard, J. F., Overseer, Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Woffard, L. E., Night Supt., Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.
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Southern Textile Association Discusses Modern Equipment

(Continued from Page 57)

tory motor has not been produced for the reason a satisfactory motor would contemplate the use of brushes on a commutator and that is not at all acceptable to the industry at this time.

The variable speed motor is one that will make a complete change in production as far as the spinning room is concerned, but it is as friend Stone says, somewhat in the future. Many of them have been tried, various types have been used, but it has not yet reached the point where the manufacturers care to stand behind the motor. As an operating factor that will be perfectly satisfactory, but make up your mind variable speed spinning is coming, because it is logical; it is in the right direction for a consistent tension on the yarn from the empty bobbin to the full bobbin, it makes no difference whether it is a warp wind or filling wind, and the electrical men are devoting considerable attention because we recognize in this matter of variable speed spinning one of the great aids to the textile industry.

MR. COTTINGHAM: There was a gentleman in my office last week, a very close friend of mine, and he was telling me he had to do some revamping in his plant and he went before his President and the directors and made the statement if they would give him around a half million dollars and let him revamp this plant within three years, that he would guarantee to save them two cents a pound, and they came back at him and told him if he could do that in three years why not revamp the plant in one year, and he promised he would. It is a plant of around seventy or eighty thousand spindles, running day and night, so they allotted him this amount to revamp it and he completed this job within the year, which he promised, and he told me that after this revamping he had already reduced his cost three cents a pound, so you see what new machinery and rearranging a plant will do. Of course we have plants I think we could do the same thing, but where the half million dollars is coming from, I don't know, and then one of my Greenville friends is fixing to revamp his plant and I believe he told me he was going to spend \$350,000 there, and he had already figured out where he knew he could save \$20,000 a year by this rearranging and revamping. That's what the mills of the country have to do, is to keep up-to-date, and keep our plants up-to-date, but, fellows, in our positions we have to look to someone else for the money to do all this work with. We can tell our presidents and treasurers how it should be done, but getting it done sometimes is a different proposition, so we can readily see it certainly does pay to keep our plants on top.

ARGENTINE CONDITIONS ARE REPORTED QUIETER IN TEXTILE MARKETS

Washington, D. C.—Trade in cotton piece goods in Argentina showed some improvement during the first week of October, but since then it has been quiet, reflecting the general market situation, according to a cable to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Commercial Attache Alexander V. Dye, Buenos Aires. Reordering of summer goods for the approaching summer season has been practically finished, and new business is limited largely to close-outs of silk-mixed crepes, some bleached goods, and a few year-round cloths.

Careful Production Control Must Replace Haphazard Shutdowns *

Lincoln Baylies, President, The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

I WISH first of all to express my appreciation of the honor you have done me and the confidence that you have shown in me by my re-election to serve as your president for another year. I will give my best endeavors to prove by results during this coming year that your confidence has not been misplaced.

The past year has been an exceedingly busy, and I believe productive, year for our association. On May 24th and 25th we held a joint meeting with the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in Atlantic City. A joint session of this type enabling mill men of the North and South to inter-mingle and exchange opinions, both privately and publicly, inevitably results in a better understanding and closer accord. I feel sure that everyone of our members who attended that meeting came away feeling that the joint meeting was well worth while, and I sincerely hope that our Southern friends felt likewise.

The past year has witnessed the inception and start of the Cotton Manufacturers Forum, under the auspices of our Association. As I touched on this subject in some detail during yesterday afternoon's session I will give it but brief mention this evening. For the benefit of those who were unable to be present yesterday afternoon I will say, however, that there have already been two meetings of the Forum, both of which met with very gratifying and representative attendance, as well resulting in very enthusiastic re-action on the part of those present. There were between 55 and 60 mills represented at the opening meeting, that of the agents and superintendents, and between 65 and 70 mills represented at the second meeting, that of the overseers of carding.

The monthly reports of our Style Advisory Board are being given increasingly greater attention by the general press. Several of the English trade papers have carried our forecasts and we have had other inquiries from abroad. There have also been a number of inquiries received at the association office from various mills seeking advice as to how their various products may be better adapted to the prevailing style trend.

I cannot speak too highly of the time and thought given to the tariff question by the members of the tariff committee of the National Council, and in particular of the time and labor expended by its chairman, Robert Amory, and also Ward Thoron. This committee has been materially aided by the willing assistance of members of our association, who have been asked for information relative to certain parts of the schedule. I would also like to express at this time our appreciation to the tariff committees of the House and Senate for the consistent courtesy which they have shown our committee at all times.

While speaking, I cannot let this opportunity pass by without also expressing our appreciation of the extremely valuable co-operation rendered by the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, not only to our association but also to the entire cotton textile industry.

*Address before Annual Meeting National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 19.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

.....Spinning Spindles.....Looms

.....Superintendent

.....Carder

.....Spinner

.....Weaver

.....Cloth Room

.....Dyer

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Their work is done quietly, but their contributions to statistical data, have been of inestimable value.

We were all glad to hear the other day of the continued industry, both in research and in collection of statistical plans of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Owing to the recent detailed report of its work by President Hines, it would be repetition to review its work at this time. The Institute has labored during the past three years through an extremely difficult period in the history of our industry, laboring at the same time under many handicaps, and I am sure that we all wish its officers the best of success in achieving the objectives for which they are striving.

Last May the industry was in a most unenviable position due to a period of unwarranted activity. It was apparent that some sort of control of production was immediately necessary, in order to prevent as far as possible a glutted market. "Curtailment" was the word on everyone's tongue, whether they agreed or disagreed with that action. Curtailment, even when spasmodic and of small scope, when compared to the total production of the industry, is far better than none at all, but it is not the answer to the main problem that confronts us. Most of us have come to think of curtailment as a period of more or less enforced inactivity, after which we will be able to step things up to a high rate of speed until we are again in such an over-stocked condition that we are forced into another period of curtailment. That sort of production control will never radically better our situation; shut-downs during parts of the three or four summer months will not offset the damages of a thoughtless and unregulated rate of activity during the balance of the year. These are facts which we all know, which we all admit, and which are broadcast time and again,—but what do we do about it? There is only one law in the land that forces us to sell our commodities at a loss and that is the law of supply and demand. Mergers, consolidations, group actions, or any other methods of control will be of little lasting benefit until the individuals responsible for the operation and management of the units of our industry learn that a careful control of production based on prevalent market conditions is the best insurance against operating losses and periods of unnecessary unemployment for the people in our mills.

During the months of July, August and September of this year a schedule of curtailment was put into effect among certain commodity groups of our industry. This curtailment was more generally adopted and more closely adhered to than was true in the summer of 1928. It was also noted that the prices of standard staple fabrics showed a tendency to remain firmer than during the same period of a year ago. This was undoubtedly true, but what result has been reflected in the industry as a whole?

In endeavoring to determine whether, generally speaking, our collective situation is improving or not, columns and pages of figures might be quoted to show that because our rate of production was thus and our sales were so, our picture was brighter or darker, depending on whether production or sales were in the ascendancy. These figures are all very interesting to play with, but after we get through juggling them around, there is one and only one real indication whether or not we are going ahead and that is the answer to the question "Are we making money?"

I suppose that figures can be made to show nearly any picture that an expert wishes to demonstrate. I make no claim to be an expert in the handling of figures,

(Continued on Page 64)

Automatic Shear

In large mills using a number of shears for the purpose of trimming the hanging strings from the selvages and body of the cloth, it requires an attendant to operate each shear. Although the shears show large savings over the old methods of trimming cloth, still greater savings can be made by the shears automatic, so one operator can attend a whole battery of shears instead of having a man for each shear.

The Hermas Machine Company recognizing the need for such a device has developed and is now offering one to the trade which is wholly mechanical; there being nothing of an electric nature connected with it, fully automatic, and works equally well on light or heavy constructions. The device is simple, being designed to occupy a minimum amount of space. Ball bearings are used on the one revolving shaft, and all parts rotate as a unit; so there is no possibility of wear which might call for frequent adjustments and no chance of it becoming jammed.

When shears are used to trim cloth, it is common practice to sew several pieces together and roll them into a large roll. This roll of several pieces is then placed in the shear for trimming. The cloth is held in contact with the shear blades by a channel, called a cloth rest, and when a seam approaches the blades, it is necessary to remove the cloth from contact with the blades; otherwise, the seam would be cut.

Until this automatic device was developed, it was necessary to have an operator constantly in attendance to lower and raise the cloth rests each time a seam appeared and where a battery of shears were in use it meant having an attendant at each machine. With the new device which automatically lowers and raises the cloth rests, one man can operate a whole battery of shears and the saving in labor is apparent.

The device is attached in an out-of-the-way place, so it does not interfere with the cleaning or threading up of the machine at the start, and consists of a set of feelers placed on both sides of the cloth, set so the cloth can pass between them without starting the mechanism. The feelers are connected to a rod or lever on the end of which is mounted a pawl. When a seam appears, it being too thick to pass between the feelers, raises the feeler and by so doing the pawl attached to the end of the lever, is inserted into a toothed disc, stopping the mechanism from rotating. This forces a ratchet toothed member out of contact with the now stationary unit, causing it to become engaged with and rotate the cams which open and close the cloth rests. Immediately after it has completed the cycle it resets itself and is ready for the next seam. It is fully enclosed so that lint, dust, etc., cannot enter and cause the arduous moving parts to become clogged. It is simple, fool-proof, and has very few parts. Provision is made so the machine can be either automatically or manually operated as desired, and is operating successfully in a number of mills. The Hermas Machine Company, Hawthorne, N. J., is the patentee and manufacturer of these automatic shears.

S. C. MANUFACTURERS ASSN. PLANS ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

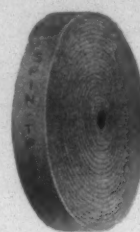
Spartanburg, S. C.—At a meeting of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association held here, members of the group discussed an advertising program and other matters which were not made public.



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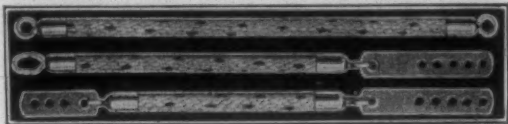
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PINIONS

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Gastonia, North Carolina

Careful Production Control Must Replace Haphazard Shutdowns

(Continued from Page 62)

but it seems to me that whereas, a combination of production, consumption and sales figures might conceivably give one a misleading picture of the general situation there is one figure that unmistakably defines the trend,—and that is the manufacturing margin. If the manufacturing margin is increasing the situation is improving; if it is decreasing then the situation is certainly not improving.

I always feel like apologizing for quoting statistics, but I cannot avoid a few by way of illustrating my point in comparing figures indicating our collective rate of activity by spindle hours as shown by the Department of Commerce, and from this comparison endeavoring to foresee the effect on the market. Are we not sometimes misleading ourselves when we compare the present rate to that of last month or to the same period of the previous year? Is it not more important to know how it compares to a normal rate of activity? That being so, what is a normal rate of activity? For the purpose of my illustration I have taken as a normal rate of activity the actual spindle hours run in the entire cotton industry as reported to the Department of Commerce, taking the monthly average for a 5-year period from January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1926, the average monthly rate for this period is 7,733,400,000. Comparing subsequent years to this assumed normal rate we have the following result:

5-year average	7,733,400,000
1927	8,700,000,000
1928	7,725,000,000
First 8 months 1929	8,550,000,000

From these figures it is evident that the monthly average for 1927 was about 12½ per cent above normal, that 1928 was about equal to normal, and that the first eight months of 1929 have been at a rate of 10½ per cent in excess of normal. As would be expected the rate of cotton consumption bears out the same story. For the same 5-year period the average number of bales exclusive of linters put into consumption each month was 519,100 bales. Comparing subsequent years we find the following:

5-year monthly average	519,100 bales
1927 monthly average	618,000 bales
1928 monthly average	542,700 bales
First 8 months 1929 monthly average	609,300 bales

As every year from 1922 to 1928 inclusive, with the exception of the year 1923, shows the average monthly rate for the last four months of the year higher than the rate for the first eight months in both spindle activity and cotton consumption, the figures shown here for 1929 will undoubtedly be raised when we have at hand data for the full year. There has been without doubt a steady increase in demand for cottons, but it has been at no such rate as to compensate for the increased production; I feel that the trend in our manufacturing margin that I will come to in a minute will make this clear. We now come in the natural order of things to the question of volume of sales, and here, unfortunately, our data is not so inclusive. The only figures available along these lines are those given out by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, and comprising only those mills reporting to these groups. These figures are a very good indication of the current trend if taken over a sufficiently long period, but I wonder if we do not sometimes attach too much importance to sud-

den fluctuations. It at first seemed very cheering to see that the figures of these two combined groups for this September showed sales at a rate of 138.3 per cent of production. However, with September's figures included the rate of sales to production for the year to September 30th was only 101½ per cent. A high rate of sales is only too often merely eating into a previously accumulated surplus production.

In considering some more accurate barometer by which to measure the improvement or weakening of our situation and at the same time come nearer answering the question "Are we making money?", I have come to the conclusion that the manufacturing margin is about the best indication that we have available. As I have said before, if our manufacturing margin is increasing, our position is improving. If it isn't, then the reverse is true. In order to cite an example that would be as representative as possible I have taken for my basis sixteen different constructions of print cloths. By including such a large number of different constructions and weights, the resulting manufacturing margins appear considerably in excess of similar data, which include but a relatively few constructions. The spread, however, between the three years that I will take may be considered even more representative than when only three or four constructions are used. For each of these sixteen constructions I have taken the average weekly price quotation on a pound basis from January 1, 1927 to September 30, 1929. Deducting from this average price per pound of New York spot cotton with an addition of 15 per cent for waste, but without taking basis into consideration, gives a figure representative of the manufacturing margin on these particular cloths. The result is certainly enlightening. The approximate manufacturing margin in cents per pound for this group of print cloths was as follows:

1927	32.2c per lb
1928	29.8c per lb.
9 months 1929	27.5c per lb.

In other words, in the last two years the manufacturing margin has dropped approximately 4.7c per pound.

An inspection of the Garside Cotton Service figures for the same period based on three Southern prints shows a drop in the manufacturing margin from 18.11 cents per pound to 15.00 cents or a loss of 3.11 cents per pound.

The efforts of a number of our mills, during the last two years, toward a greater control of production in respect to sales or demand have without any doubt prevented us from being in a worse situation than we are today, but I wonder if we do not sometimes overestimate the value of our attempts at production control. To my mind these have been neither properly timed or applied by those of us who need it most. There have been in the last couple of years or so a number of mills who by their improved condition have stood out as shining examples to the rest of us, and of this improvement their comparative financial statements afford ample proof. Without a shadow of doubt an intimate knowledge of the methods of management and operation of each one of these would indicate an extremely close control of their production to their rate of distribution.

If our best sources of information should indicate that we were headed for a soft spot in the market, and we should see our stocks beginning to accumulate, then is the time for us to cut down our production, and not to wait until our stocks have reached such alarming proportions that we are forced into a series of haphazard shutdowns.

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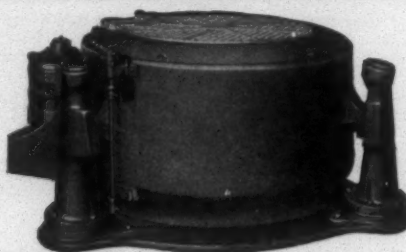
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struction, and the arrangement of friction clutch and drive, all contribute to the larger potential yield of the Tolhurst. But, it is through this positive alignment of bearings in a single grease packed housing that freedom from shutdowns and low maintenance are largely achieved.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets showed somewhat more activity near the end of the week although business as a whole was quiet. Small orders were more frequent and it was evident that buyers were more interested than they had been during the preceding week.

The coarse goods market was moderately busy, with a few moderate to fair sales of standard print cloths made for spot and nearby deliveries at firm prices. Later goods were not of interest to buyers. Narrow sheetings sold in small lots for deliveries during this month and to the end of the year, with no price changes noted. Inquiries were current for sheetings for the first quarter of 1930, but business was not reported placed. Some sales of tobaccos were made. Sateens sold lightly. Carded broadcloths were irregular and rather quiet.

Print cloths and sheetings were generally being held at the prices which prevailed through all of the mental anxiety caused by Wall Street earlier in the week, and most sellers were making it clear that they had no inclination to consider less now for the small quantities that were being mentioned. On the other hand, one or two centers indicated that for a fairly sizable yardage, something over a half-million yards, they might entertain a proposition of an eighth under, but there was no certainty that the business would be accepted.

A few small sales of 128x68 combed broadcloths were made, with Eastern goods at 15¼c upward, and only small quantities involved. Some 80x80 8.50-yard lawn spots were reported at 11¼c, quick. Some other lawn constructions sold lightly. A few further small orders for spot cotton voiles of average hard twist were placed, although seldom amounting to more than a few hundred pieces. Sales of 64x72 pongees were made at 10½c, quick. Some Himalaya cloths, priced around 15½c, sold.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.....	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	5¼
Gray goods, 38½-inch., 64x60s.....	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....	10½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yrd.....	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60.....	9¼
Brown sheetings, stand.....	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.....	20-21
Denims.....	17
Standard prints.....	9½
Staple ginghams, 27-in.....	10

Constructive Selling Agents for Southern Cotton Mills

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New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The week in the yarn market was a quiet one. Business done was widely scattered. Buyers continued to operate on a hand to mouth basis except in occasional instances where some larger orders were placed. Prices were generally firm, this factor being about the one feature of interest in the market. The cotton market, which strengthened after early weakness, was apparently disregarded by spinners.

The buyers attitude was plainly one of waiting. They wish more definite information regarding the cotton crop and of developments in the general business situation following stock market conditions. At the same time, most yarn consumers are known to be carrying small stocks and many of them will need additional supplies within a short time. The situation of the spinners, due to orders on hand and small stocks, is considered strong in spite of the small amount of business that has come to light within the past several weeks.

Weaving yarns continued to lead in the business done last week. Inquiry for knitting yarns showed improvement at the week end and better business in these counts is expected soon.

Carded yarn prices remained fairly steady during October, there having been no general adjustment in this department since the last week of September. In carpet and upholstery yarns spun from tinged cotton or waste, prices softened during the last month.

Southern Single Warps		Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	8s	31
10s	33	10s	31
12s	33½	12s	31½
14s	34	14s	32
16s	35	16s	32½
20s	35½	18s	33
24s	37	20s	34½
30s	40	22s	35
40s		24s	36
Southern Single Skeins		26s	37
10s	32	30s	39½
12s	33	40s	47
14s	34	Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
16s	35½	8s	47
20s	36½	20s	49½
22s	37	30s	56
24s	38	38s	58
26s	38½	40s	58½
30s	39½	50s	62½
40s		60s	70
Southern Two-ply Skeins		70s	81
4s-8s	32	80s	91
10s	32½	Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
12s	33	8s-12s	47
14s	34	20s	49
16s	35	30s	57
20s	36	36s	58
24s	38	38s	58½
26s	39	40s	59
30s	40	50s	63½
40s	47½	60s	72½
50s	56	70s	83½
60s	63	80s	96
Southern Two-ply Warps		Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½	10s	45½
10s	33½	12s	46
12s	34½	14s	46½
14s	34½	16s	47
16s	35	20s	47½
20s	36	22s	48
24s	38½	24s	49
30s	40	26s	49½
40s	48	28s	50
40s ex.	48	38s	56
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns		40s	56
In Skeins		50s	62½
8s to 9s 3-4ply tinged tubes	28	60s	71
8s 3-ply hard white warp	31	70s	71
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes	32½		
and skeins	33½		
Same warps	33½		

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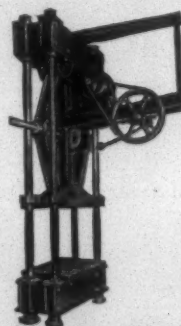
PAMPHLET ON SAFETY IN RAYON PRODUCTION

"Safety in Rayon Manufacture," a pamphlet prepared by the American Society of Safety Engineers, the Engineering Section Committee on Rayon Manufacturing, composed of G. E. Minshull, chairman; Stewart J. Owen, Jr., secretary; O. D. Frederick, Beirne Gordon, Jr., Sydney Ingham, Holger Jensen, B. H. Hemaly, Arthur G. Smith, W. W. Williams and P. G. Woodward, and published by the National Safety Council, details the various chemicals used in the manufacture of rayon, describing their characteristics and what precautions should be taken to prevent serious accident.

Auburn, Ala.—The Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which began developing a school of textile engineering, for the first time, at the beginning of the fall term, is constructing a two-story brick mill, 300 by 60 feet, which is expected to be ready in the next three or four weeks.

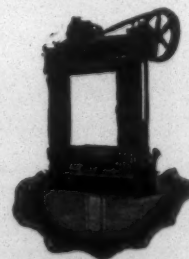
It will be equipped with 26 looms 800 ring spindles, and four knitting machines, according to Prof. Bradford Knap, president.

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are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to the inch.

Spiral Knit Hosiery Guild

New York City.—That the Spiral Knit Hosiery Guild—the proposed organization of women's fine gauge spiral knit hosiery manufacturers—will take definite form before the end of this month and immediately thereafter begin the more active work of promoting the sale of high quality spiral knit stockings of 300 needles or better, is the information obtained from an authoritative source.

During the past few weeks members of the organization committee have interviewed manufacturers from various sections of the country with a view to obtaining a fair cross-section reaction to the general set-up and by-laws for the proposed group, as approved by the committee at a meeting here early in October. While of course, it has been impossible to present details of the plan to all who are known to be interested in the movement, it is known that the committee feels that it has received sufficient encouragement to assure it that it is on the right track, and that the tentative set-up will meet with general industry approval, with possibly but a few minor changes.

In addition to discussing the Guild with producers, committee members have solicited the opinions of important buyers throughout the country, and the conviction exists, as a result of these interviews, that the retail trade is wholeheartedly back of the contemplated activity, is anxious to co-operate to the fullest extent for mutual benefit, and is desirous of having complete details of the organization's aims and endeavors as soon as it crystalizes into a moving group.

The next step to be taken by the committee, now that it is definitely assured of support from both the manufacturing and retailing ends of the trade, is to arrange for a general meeting of producers, and to lay before them at that time the various angles involved. While no agreement as to the proper time for holding such a session has been reached, it is assured that the meeting is in the immediate offing at a date that will be satisfactory to all interested, and the opinion is that the Spiral Knit Hosiery Guild will have taken concrete form before the session is ended.

Johnson Rayon to Appoint Sales Director

A. M. Johnson Rayon Mills is now producing rayon yarn at the rate of from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds daily, it was learned from Dr. W. O. Mitscherling, vice-president and chemical director of the company. The plant now employs about 800 workers which number is steadily being augmented as the capacity of the mill increases.

The present output of yarns will be stepped up to 10,000 pounds daily within three months which will be increased still further when additions to the present plant are completed, Dr. Mitscherling stated.

Production at present is confined to 100 denier 24 filament yarn and 100 denier 45 filament yarn, although the company expects within the next few weeks to be producing a 100 denier yarn with 100 filaments which will be the finest viscose process filaments now on the American market in commercial quantities.

At present the Johnson Rayon Mills are adding about 90,000 square feet of floor space for a building for additional textile facilities. In this new building the company will wind cones, tubes, crepe yarns and special packages. The chemical equipment of the present plant is sufficient to take care of this additional textile work and with these extra facilities the output may reach 15,000 pounds daily, Dr. Mitscherling explained.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

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During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 30. Go anywhere. Experienced on drill, twill, sheeting, shade and print cloth. Best references. No. 5661.

WANT position as second hand in winding, warping and quilling, or spinning and warping. Well qualified. No. 5662.

WANT position as overseer carding. Efficient and experienced. Good references. No. 5663.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Good character, experienced and trustworthy. No. 5664.

WANT position as overseer, or as second hand in spinning, where there is a chance of promotion. Experienced and efficient. No. 5665.

WANT position as napper and finisher. Age 31. Two years with large manufacturing company, now in hands of receiver. Experienced in starching and calendering, folding, inspecting and all kinds of finishing, plain, dobby checks and napped goods. No. 5666.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Fancies, jacquard and box work my specialties. Best references. No. 5667.

WANT position as superintendent cloth or yarn mill. Special fancy weaving my hobby. Prefer Alabama. No. 5668.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns and an I. C. S. graduate. Reliable and willing. Seven years on present job. No. 5669.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as superintendent. No. 5670.

WANT position as master mechanic. Seventeen years experience. On present job eight years, and present employers will recommend me. No. 5671.

WANT position as bookkeeper or payroll clerk. Finished course in LaSalle accountancy. Age 20, an orphan, Protestant, good morals. Two years card room experience. No. 5672.

WANT position—by high grade superintendent. Can give satisfaction. No. 5673.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Ten years overseer on plain goods. Best references. No. 5674.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer. Jacquard work preferred. Best references. No. 5675.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Special studies in spinning, and 25 years experience. Good references. No. 5676.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder and spinner. Experienced, good manager of help and best references. No. 5677.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Age 42. Experienced on plain, fancies, silk, rayon, and cotton fabrics. References. No. 5678.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can handle any size job. Go anywhere. No. 5679.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designing, or both. 15 years experience on cotton, rayon, fancies and mixed. Six years designer. No. 5680.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 15 years experience in gingham, wide and narrow sheeting, blankets, bedspreads and other goods. Understand shipping. No. 5681.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Good reason for wanting to change. Best references. No. 5682.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancies, rayon, upholstery and dress goods. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5683.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in weaving. Six years experience on plain goods. Several years with Draper Corp. Good references. No. 5684.

WANT position as head loomfixer or overhauler. 18 years experience. One weaver in family. Good references. No. 5685.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or slashing, spooling and warping. Experienced on plain and fancies. Strictly temperate. No. 5686.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. One loomfixer in family. Good references. No. 5687.

WANT position as dyer. Experienced on raw stock and long chain. No. 5688.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer jacquard weaving. Textile school graduate and practical experience. No. 5689.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. 14 years card room experience and good references. No. 5690.

WANT position as personal manager. University graduate and six years experience. Best references as to character, training, experience and ability. No. 5691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. No. 5692.

WANT position as carder or spinner—carding preferred—or as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of reference. No. 5693.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Best references. No. 5694.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced and reliable. No. 5695.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on various numbers and can give the best of references. No. 5697.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and a good manager of help. Would accept position as second hand in large plant. No. 5698. as second hand in large mill if wages

WANT position as overseer spinning, or are good. Now employed but need a better position, and am qualified for it. References. No. 5699.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in large card room. I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married and can give the best of references. No. 5700.

FORSEE GOOD SALES FOR COMING MONTH

Rayon yarn sales continued at a high level during the past week, with sales representatives of leading domestic producers reporting that orders already on their books seemed to indicate that a new sales record would be established for viscose types in November.

More than one producer reported a continued shortage in 100 and 150 denier standard yarns, particularly the former. A steady increase in the demand for all sizes was reported.

Two reasons were put forward for the increasing interest in dull yarns being displayed by hosiery knitters at present. The fact that several new types of full-fashioned rayon hosiery are said to be in preparation was said to be the chief reason for the larger purchase of yarns of this type by the hosiery trade. At the same time one rayon man declared that with the coming of the longer skirts knitters were experimenting with hosiery having a rayon top section, somewhat similar to the type of hosiery offered several years ago, when one-half of the stocking leg was of sheer silk and the other of cotton.

Manufacturers of georgettes and chiffons showed more active interest in fine denier cuprammonium yarns, increasing their purchases of these types. A larger quantity of these yarns was also said to be going into tie silks.

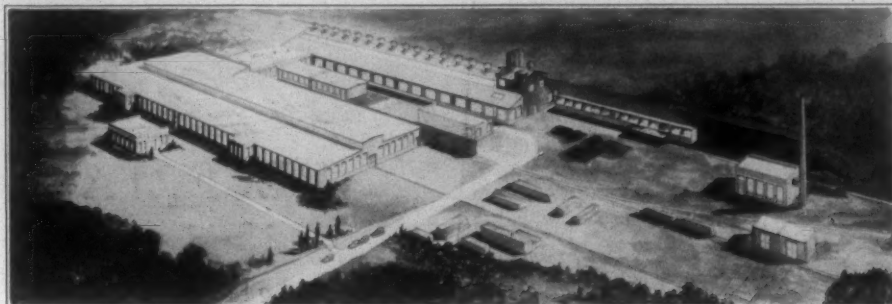
Silk weavers are increasing their purchases of acetate yarns, particularly those turning out satins of the panne type. Silk-and-acté flat crepes are also said to be responsible for the increasing consumption of these yarns by the silk mills.

The demand from the knitters of underwear fabrics for dull nitro-cellulose yarns still keeps in excess of production, while weavers are commencing to show an active interest in these subdued luster varieties.

DUTCH INSTRUCTORS FINISH WORK FOR AMERICAN ENKA

Asheville, N. C.—Seventeen of the eighteen Dutch girls who came overseas to Asheville six months ago to act as instructors for workers at the American Enka plant near here, have gone to New York, on Saturday they will sail for their homes in Arnheim, Holland, aboard the New Amsterdam. One of the girls will remain at the plant until next year, and will be in charge of instruction work in the future.

Plant of Standard Looms, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.



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Foundry and Machine Shop

for manufacturing

AUTOMATIC LOOMS

Repair Parts, Feelers, Warp Stop Motions, Drop Wires

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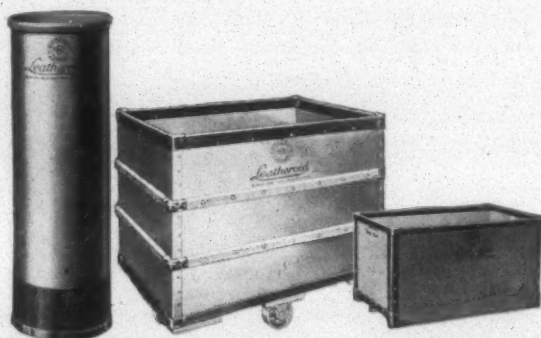
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what you
want!**

If your present rings have outlived their period of maximum service, you are sure to get faster, smoother production and better quality by installing new DIAMOND FINISH Rings. Check up your spinning and twister rings! Aim with determination for the speed and quality that mean profits. New rings will help you make a "killing!"

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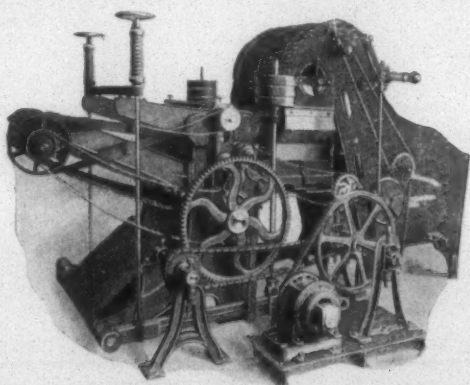


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Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

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*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
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SOUTHERN

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 7, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

EATONTON, GA.

Imperial Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Uncle Jeems, you, the bereaved husband and family, all have our deepest sympathy in the loss of your daughter, Mrs. G. W. Wesson.

Our people are taking a great deal of interest in the night school which has just been organized with two competent teachers — Mr. (Tuck) Adkins, teaching cotton-mill mathematics, and Mr. E. A. Maddox, teaching loom fixing; they are certainly making a wonderful success.

Aunt Becky, our superintendent, Mr. Shelton, is continually improving our mill and village; if you don't hurry and pay us a visit you will think you are in "little ole New York" when you do come!

The most delightful occasion of the autumn season was enjoyed Saturday night, October 26, when the Baraca Class entertained the Philathea Class with a Halloween party.

The Imperial Brass Band recently organized and instructed by Mr. Rayn, gave a concert Sunday afternoon on the Imperial Hotel lawn, which was attended by a large crowd. During the week of October 14-19 the band furnished music for the Putnam County Fair.

The doctor was a visitor in our village last week, assisted by his right hand man, the stork, and left with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fulcher, a girl, and with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jordan, a boy.

Mr. A. C. Finley, of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., was visiting friends here last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Adams spent the week-end in Jewell, with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Allison entertained at dinner Saturday, Rev. and Mrs. Stone.

Miss Kloma Barnes and Miss Hatlie Smith, had for their guests at luncheon Sunday, Mr. A. C. Finley and Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Hunnicutt.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ferrell, Mrs. W. M. Sweat, and Miss Florine Gazaway, of Newnan, Ga., were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gazaway last week-end.

Assistant Superintendent and Mrs. J. J. Alford delightfully entertained at luncheon recently, Superintendent and Mrs. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Hunnicutt.

Aunt Becky, we will call this "a day," but we will come again soon!
AHOL.

GUIDEPOSTS TO CONTENTMENT

To be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and play, and to look up at the stars. To be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them. To despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice. To be governed by your admiration rather than by your own disgust; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners. To think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can with body and spirit, in God's out-of-doors. These are little guideposts on the footpath to peace. — Henry van Dyke.

PIEDMONT, ALA.

Coosa Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is running along nicely at Piedmont.

The P. T. A. at the Coosa school met last Thursday. A large crowd attended. And we are glad to note

that the school has put up some window shades, which were badly needed. I have often heard the children complain of the sun being in their eyes during study hours. Thanks to Mr. Geo. Haslam for the window shades.

Mrs. Vera Johnson, teacher of the Second Grade of the Coosa school has been absent for a few days on account of sickness and death of her father, Mr. Welton McAbee. We, as school children extend our sympathy to Mrs. Johnson in her bereavement.

We are having a good deal of sickness in our village; it keeps Miss Willie Bell Emerson busy. Rayphel Carroll was absent from school on account of bad cold and flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keer were called to Gadsden, Ala., to the bedside of their niece (Mr. and Mrs. Prickett's baby) who died Thursday.

Katie Smith has been running 16 sides since Mrs. Lillian Carroll has been out with the flu. Hope she will soon be well and come back to work.

Mrs. Gertrude Gowins and Mrs. Maggie Gowins were the guests of Mrs. Lillian Carroll, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Garrett were Sunday guests of Mrs. Bessie Cook and Mrs. Lillian Carroll.

Friends of Mrs. Flora Wheeler are sorry to hear of her illness at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Aunt Becky, I have just finished reading "Will Allen—Sinner," and think it is the best book I ever have read, except the Bible.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Carroll were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Lane and Mr. and Mrs. Loomis Balentine.

We are sorry to hear of Aunt Becky's daughters' death—Mrs. Nellie Wesson. We extend our sympathy to you Aunt Becky in your bereavement.

L. B. C.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

Becky Ann's Own Page

OUR FORGIVING HEAVENLY FATHER

An Irish servant lass echoed in remarkable verse the idea of the greatness and goodness and forgiveness of God.

"I will cast in the depth of the fathomless sea,
All thy sins and transgressions, whatever they be;
Though they mount up to heaven, though they sink down to hell,
They shall sink in the depths and above them shall swell
All waves of forgiveness, so mighty and free;
I will cast all thy sins in the depths of the sea."

"In the deep silent depths, far away from the shore
Where they never may rise up to trouble thee more,
Where no far-reaching tide, with its pitiless sweep
May stir the dark waves of forgetfulness deep—
I have buried them there, where no mortal may see,
I have cast all thy sins in the depths of the sea."

That is the sort of God whom we all want, and who sets our souls to singing. Our cry is for a tested Lord, one who has shown His compassion in the past. It is not a philosophical conception of a Supreme Being that we need, but a loving-hearted and forgiving God who comprehends and cares.—"Like as a father pitieth his children."

MACON, GA.

Willingham Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Just to let you know we're still on the map, and are progressing daily.

If you want to see a real cotton mill, just come down to Macon, the heart of Georgia, and give ours the once over.

A new addition which has just been completed, making the mill a third larger, is being filled with nice new machinery and "Yo-Yos!"

There have also been many improvements made on the village.

Last, but not least, a play ground is being arranged for the children.

Our mill is running both night and day with plenty of help and everyone seems content.

Aunt Becky, we all enjoy the Home Section very much. We like to hear about the other mills and all the interesting things they are doing. Hoping they are all as happy as we are.

TILLIE.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

As this is a lonesome day and I don't know what else to do,—so, I am writing to you.

The health of this community is very good at present. Everybody seems to be enjoying the beautiful October weather.

Mrs. Osmore and family of Uniontown were the spend-the-day guests of Mrs. Powers, Sunday.

Miss Barber McNeal of Uniontown, attended the dance at the home of Birties Deloch, Saturday night.

Mr. Harry Reed of Demopolis, spent the week-end in Uniontown.

Mr. Sam Scarbrough has returned from Aliceville, where he has been working with the Alabama Mills.

BUTTERCUP.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Louise Mill Flower Show

When Mr. Will Ennis, overseer spinning at Louise, came up to the office and invited me to the Chrysanthemum show at Louise Mill school house last Monday night, I could hardly wait for the time to go. I had in the past attended such flower shows given by the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, and knew that this would be a grand success—and it was.

Dr. Frazier of Queens College made a wonderful address on beauty, and how the beautiful contributed to richness and fullness of character and beauty of soul. The Club Girls sang some splendid selections.

Prizes for the prettiest yards, gardens and flowers were given out by Mr. H. B. Taylor, general superintendent of the five Chadwick-Hoskins Mills—to residents of Calvina and Louise Mills. Prizes ranged from \$2.00 to \$10.00 and there were many of them. Have been hoping that somebody would send me the names of winners, as I couldn't very well get them that night.

Mrs. Ennis won two prizes I know, and she and Mr. Ennis gave a wonderful bunch of gorgeous chrysanthemums, white, yellow and lilac, to "Aunt Becky."

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Carl Stohn Silk Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

You and "Jeems" have my deepest sympathy in the loss of your daughter. May God help you to raise the little girl up to be as good and sweet as her mother.

Aunt Becky, our mill does not make cloth, except by orders. Now,

orders are low, and we aren't having much to do. They always get this way in the late fall.

Mr. Whatley went away on business last week to Washington, D. C., New York City and Boston. While in Boston he was the guest of me and Mrs. Stohn; on his return Mr. Stohn came home with him.

I think I can say for all the help "We like to have Mr. Stohn come to see us." He is a fine man. Every one should be proud to work for men like the men at Carl Stohn, Inc. The only thing wrong about Mr. Stohn is: "He doesn't come often enough and doesn't stay long enough." He says he can hardly wait to get out into the mill to speak to his old help, and always smiles on new ones (if we have any), and before he leaves he speaks to them.

Mr. Ivrester was out Saturday morning sick with cold.

Mr. Philmon has been out three days with a sick wife. They are going to take her to the hospital. We all wish her a speedy recovery.

Ed Catling is fixing now while Mr. Philmon is out; that is more work for him.

Mrs. Farrington had a punch board up here last week; Georgia punched the lucky number and got a beautiful bedspread.

Misses Georgia Holder and Jannie L. Waters, spent the week-end in Burlington, and Roxboro. Both report a wonderful trip; no car trouble at all. Jannie was out with toothache Monday evening.

J. L. W.

BALFOUR, N. C.

Balfour Mills

The first of the Hallowe'en festivities was the merry masquerade party given by the Misses Romy, Mattie and Joan Williams and Miss Lucy Seay at the William home, on Smyth avenue, Saturday evening, October 26th, beginning at 7 o'clock. The house was beautiful with Japanese lanterns and other decorations appropriate for the occasion. The merriest part of the party was the awarding of prizes. The winners were: Mrs. Walter Rice—best guesser; Mr. Avery Green—Pinning on cat's tail. Late in the evening refreshments were served. Those attending were: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rice, Mrs. Ella Dempsey, Mrs. Dever Taylor, Anne James, Gertrude Jenkins, Bertie Mathews, Mrs. J. A. Hammond, Mrs. P. C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland Green, Lem and Adgar Brown, Avery Green, W. T. Merrill, Garrett Ramsey, Earnest and Harvey Irwin, Clyde Seay, Carl Hammond, Travis Barnwell, Clarence

Bently, Jimmie Riddlehoover, Award Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gaillard, Mr. and Mrs. Don Norwood.

Other News

Mr. C. E. Roberson and family of Spartanburg, S. C., and Mr. and Mrs. John Benton, of Balfour, were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Bishop, Sunday.

Mr. O. M. Page and family were recent visitors in Greenville, S. C. Mrs. Carl Hightower of Pelzer, S. C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. F. Lype.

Mr. Robert Hammond, after spending two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hammond, has returned to Norfolk, Va., where he is stationed in the U. S. Navy. The best wishes of his many friends go with him.

The ladies of the Home Demonstration Club gave a super at the Mill Hall on Tuesday night, October 29th, inviting their husbands. Mrs. Ellis, district demonstration agent, and Miss Walker, county agent, were present, as well as the honor guests, Captain Ellison A. Smyth, president Balfour Mills, and Vice-president E. A. Smyth, 3rd and wife. Immediately after supper was served, Mrs. Claud Callahan, presiding, introduced Mrs. C. R. Stiggs, who reviewed the work of the club for the past two years. Mrs. Claude Hoy told of the work the club had planned for the year 1930. Interesting talks were made by Captain Ellison A. Smyth, Mr. E. A. Smyth, 3rd, Mr. W. E. Hammond, Mrs. Ellis and Miss Walker. The club sang two of their songs.

The following ladies were the waiters: Mrs. Lillian Taylor, Misses Grace Staggs, and Blanch Baker.

The club is to be congratulated on preparing this delicious supper and the way it was served. Everything went off like clock-work and everybody had a good time, returning to their homes greatly benefited by this get-together meeting.

Naming the Baby

A child born to a family of Duttons who are very poor, having nothing else to give the child, they decided to give it an unusual name. Whis is given here: Lillie Louvise Kitty L. Aultin Becky Ashery Mary Chamber Banks.

HAM.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Springfield Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mrs. B. Carlisle has been sick, but is improving.

Mrs. Frank Munns is on the sick list, but her many friends hope for her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Wesley Smith has returned home after spending a month with her parents in Salisbury.

Mr. J. B. Wingard has resigned his position here. Mr. and Mrs. J. B.

Wingard made many friends while here, and we all hated to see them leave.

Mr. W. W. Frieze has been very sick but is able to be back on the job.

Mrs. Monroe Snead is spending the week with her parents in Fayetteville.

Mr. Bill Johnson and Mr. Marshall Newell are on the sick list and, oh boy, they will be sick a long time, for all the girls go to see them!

Aunt Becky, we will have plenty to eat around here now; Mr. W. M. Dampier has put up a grocery store at the end of the village.

The Ladies Club here are quilting and you ought to hear Granny Wiggs trying to get out of her part; she says her eyes "are bad," but she is on the job all the time.

BOOTS.

SELMA, ALA.

California Cotton Mills Co.

Well, Aunt Becky, Halloween night was some night with us. Everybody certainly had a good time. Our recreation hall was decorated for the occasion.

Mr. H. J. Crook from Columbus, Ga., has joined our force of loom-fixers and we welcome him among our ranks. We are starting up more of our weaving. Mr. Hodge, our weaver is making some lovely patterns on towels. In fact we have a nice weave room.

We have just finished putting in sanitary fixtures in our village. We have bought some new property and it has been improved also. Within the next few days every thing will be cleared away such as scaffolds, etc. We are mighty glad to say that our village is in shipshape.

Mr. B. M. Newsom and family motored to Montgomery last week-end. They report a nice time as they attended the State Fair.

Amos Jackson, Happy Attaway and Willie Cook, also were in Montgomery and their pretext was that they were going to the fair but some of us are inclined to think that Cook and Attaway looked up the golf links and used Amos for their caddy. However we haven't proof.

Bel somebody will be glad when they can buy some new Irish potatoes.

Our minstrel is putting on a show at Francis Thomas School, Friday night. Benefit P. T. A. We all were asleep to the fact that we were in possession of such talent that we have in our show. You will note we say "our" show—"our" village. We mean that too. We pull together.

"Our" basketball team is being whipped into shape and its our intention to make things lively for the other teams.

We are glad to report that we know of no sickness at this writing.

HOOKS.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

They are taking out the old and putting in new looms, here; those that have been already erected, sure run good.

Mr. and Mrs. Lunsford, spent the week-end in Greenville, with their parents.

Miss Ava Attaway spent Saturday night with Miss Elsie Mosely, and enjoyed a Marshmallow roast.

Miss Nesbit McCarthy spent Saturday night with Miss Lena Hand.

Mrs. Alma Abrams, daughter of Mr. John Attaway, has been sick quite awhile, but we are hoping for her recovery.

The Methodist boys and girls went on a hike Saturday which they enjoyed.

Miss Clara Dorn spent Saturday night with Misses Lila, Rosa and Bessie Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Webb have a fine daughter.

Aunt Becky, we sure would be glad to have you visit us.

RUTH.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

We met a person the other day with a genius for finding evil in everything. You couldn't bring up a subject that he couldn't twist around so that everyone felt that the world was going to the bow-wows. He looked for evil as painstakingly as some folks look for four leaf clovers. He didn't look happy. He didn't make anyone happy. Somehow we couldn't agree with him. We can't get to believe that everything is all bad or that everything is all good. Even George Washington is said to have spoken naughty words when his temper was riled. And probably Judas Iscariot was good to his mother and paid the grocery bills every Saturday. If you asked our friend what grows on rose bushes, he probably would say thorns. He never would have noticed the roses.

We will, no doubt, find more happiness if we look for the good.

Village News

Mrs. Tom Bobo of Clinton spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. R. W. Cole.

Mr. J. F. Floyd of Lexington, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Sample.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Walker spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. W. T. Walker, Greenwood, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McNeil motored to Saluda Dam Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Toy Murphy and Miss Dora Dukes visited relatives in Sedalia Sunday.

Mrs. Janie Lindsey of Ware Shoals, S. C., was the week-end guest of Mrs. Maggie Bell.

Miss Rosa Dreher spent the week-end in Inman, S. C.

Mrs. M. H. Howle spent the week-end in Union, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rushton spent the week-end with their daughter in Newberry, S. C.

Miss Grace Boland of Batesburg, S. C., spent the week-end with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. O'Dell and children visited friends in Newberry, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Templeton and family and Miss Mary Chapman visited friends in Laurens, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Crouch, Milton Road announce the birth of a son on Friday, October 25th.

Attention Red Men

"Don't forget the meeting on Tuesday night of each week. We expect to have our hall fully equipped within the next few weeks," says J. B. Connelly.

Thank You

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Murphy and family wish to express their appreciation for the many deeds of kindness shown them during recent illness—also for the flowers sent to the hospital.

Church Notes

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7:15 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 3.—Sunday school—10:00 a. m.—J. J. Clark, Supt.; Epworth League—6:15 p. m.—James Stroud, Pres.; Worship Service—7:00 p. m.—conducted by Rev. H. E. Bullington.

A cordial invitation is extended to these services.

Rev. J. W. Speak who was to speak at the church this evening will not be here, but will come at a later date. Rev. W. H. Jackson will conduct the service this evening.

Night School

The night school will open on Monday night at 7:00 o'clock at the old school building. Textile classes and continuation classes will be conducted.

Bluebird Club

On last Friday afternoon Misses Mamie Howle, Edna Hamm and Medene Finney were hostesses to the Bluebird Girls' Club at the girls club rooms. The little girls cut and hemmed aprons. Then cocoa and crackers were served in the dining room. The meeting was closed by singing "To Bluebird Club We Like to Go" and "Joanna Girls, Keep Smiling."

Hallowe'en Party

On Tuesday evening the members of the Girls' Club enjoyed a Hallowe'en party at their club rooms. The house was appropriately decorated with black cats, witches and jack-o-lanterns. After enjoying the contests in the living room, the girls went into the dining room where refreshments were served. A fortune was found under each plate. Miss Ruth Rhodes won the prize for telling the best story.

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

DO YOU KNOW HIM?

Artie Choak was raised in a saw mill 9 miles from a railroad. He never gazed upon a suit of underwear until he was coming 17. Cornbread and collards sustained him from the cradle till he left home. He was common, but that's neither a disgrace or a sin. He was not used to anything much, and that is frequently a compensation. He was raised as near right as his poor mother and daddy knew how and could.

Artie got a job in town. By some hook or thru some crook, he broke into so-called society. He first took the measles and then he took the big-head. He soon developed into what country people call a dead game sport. He toted his handkerchief up his sleeve. He went bare-headed. He wore spats in the evenings. He had his hair permanently waved. His BVDs were made of silk. He powdered his nose from a compact that was always his companion.

Well, Artie continued to be a swell amongst the swells. He talked about local talent plays and said they were common-place and crude. He frowned on preachers and religion and said there was nothing to them or it. To him, everything was vulgar and low-browed except grand opera and art. He avoided his old mother and daddy when they visited the city. He looked down on the every-day working-man in overalls and insisted that he was "trash" from choice.

I learned to enjoy looking at Artie occasionally when my "stummick" wasn't weak. He smoked cigarettes from a little bone holder that measured at least 15 inches. It suited him fine, that is—the bone holder; it and his head were made from the same material and it was very evident that the bone from which these possessions were carved was the same kind of bone that Samson did so much damage with back yonder when it took a real man to do real fighting.

Artie's hardest job seemed to be that of impressing other folk with his greatness and general superiority. He oozed down the street with a regular flapper wiggle emanating from his hips, and those painted lips knew not a smile or a howdy-do. That would have been "lowering" to him. He shaved twice a day. While he drew the munificent sum

of 27 dollars a week, he was 'not' what you'd call extravagant. His clothes were always spick and span and that's what he desired.

Now, folks, don't think for a moment that I intend to diagnose dear little Artie in this piece. The newspapers and magazines wouldn't print what I ought to say and it's against the law to send what I am thinking about Artie Choak thru the mails. He is the type that makes decent, honorable, working people wish for a shot-gun and a hunting permit. He ought to be struck by lightning or smothered to death by a drove of pole-cats that are out merry-making. I ain't mad, but please keep Artie away from me till I can better control my temper.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Chadwick-Hoskins Flower Show

Dear Aunt Becky:

We were so sorry to hear of the death of your daughter; you have our greatest sympathy. We hope that the little boys will have some one that will be kind to them, but there is no one that can take the place of mother. And, we wish you the greatest of luck with little Ethel Mae.

Aunt Becky, we had a flower show at the school house, October 24th; the following names of those who won the prizes in ourillage: Mrs. Cora Deaton, Mrs. Blanch Doby, Mrs. W. F. Phifer, Mrs. J. P. Gladson, Mrs. C. H. Griggs, Mrs. A. R. Griggs, Mrs. J. H. Hendrick.

Our spinning room overseer, Mr. J. G. Summers, has a big fine boy at his house whom they have named "Johnnie Martin."

HELEN.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.

Well! Well!

Yes:—

Mr. Dunn and Mr. Scott, Mr. Stanton too, Mr. Shell, and Mr. Smith Will take the breath from you! Showing Garrett and Sawyers Another trick or two. Watch them Mr. Carroll Learn the artists fling! You too Mr. Burris, Join the happy ring. Take a hint—place a bet. This is sure a "shore thing." One of these good men will yet Be the next Yo-Yo King!

—WHO'S THE AUTHOR?

The Way of A Woman

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XVIII

Patty picked up the baseball bat which she had dropped in relief when policeman Hunt entered the Rivers home, and gripped it fiercely:

"Mother, I want to hit something or somebody, good and hard! I think I'd like to crack that policeman's cocoanut. Something is dead wrong. Why did he let that drunken scoundrel go free, and pack all the blame on Jeanie?"

"The woman always pays, Patty, for man's sins, as well as her own mistakes," replied Mrs. Anderson sadly. "Right now I am wondering in my own mind if Jeanie really is blameless. Am anxious to see what this letter will disclose."

A few minutes later Mrs. Anderson and Patty cried over the letter together, and looked at each other in silence. In silence they retired and lay awake till near morning, going over and over the exciting night scene,—and pondering over the contents of the letter which Jeanie had placed in their hands.

The letter was from Lester Lane, the man who came near wrecking Jeanie's young life, and with it her answer to be mailed:

Atlanta, Ga., July 25th, 1916.

"Dear Jeanie:

"I wonder if you will believe anything I can say after my contemptible and treacherous actions? Day and night, I see your sweet, sad face, as you realized the fiendish purpose of my heart, hidden under the guise of love. Never while life lasts shall I forgive myself for those hellish thoughts and base desires, which shocked your pure soul, and made you turn from me—not in loathing or revolt, but in such sorrow and despair as only comes with the death of one beloved. Your idol was, after all, common clay!

"Jeanie, forgive me and believe me, when I tell you that the noble stand you took stirred the depths of my soul, and brought to the surface all that is good within me. I want you to know that henceforth, I shall try to be a big brother to every girl, in the truest sense of the word. I have truly repented and plead that you will not let your dear heart grow bitter or hard, for Jeanie, I can't forget you!

"Your purity and goodness have bewitched me,—your sweet sad face haunts me, and somehow I can't think of any other girl,—but continuously picture you in my dreams of the future.

"Sincerely,

"LESTER LANE."

GASTONIA, N. C.

Always Something Doing in Smyre Community

Last week was a busy week at Smyre. Monday night the Busy Bee Club held their meeting and on Tuesday night the Mothers' Club met.

The American Tune Book Singers, about 25 in number, visited Smyre church Wednesday night and rendered an hour's program of old-fashioned hymns. The church was full and some standing. The pastor said it was the largest crowd he had even seen at prayer meeting. Most of the singers came from Pisgah community and the entire church extends them a very cordial invitation to come again soon. The older people of the church said the singing was better than a revival meeting and that it brought back memories of "the good old days."

A Halloween Frolic

On Thursday night in the social room of the church, the Dillmyre Bible Class entertained the former members of the Womans' Bible Class which met in the Ranlo School building from 1918 to 1923. The guests were welcomed at the church entrance by Mrs. N. W. Holland, president of the class and Mrs. Ross Cox. The other members of the class formed a receiving line in the hall leading to the social room. At the end of the receiving line, the guests were given Halloween caps by Mrs. E. L. Vampelt and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt and after donning caps there was no more formality and everyone caught the Halloween spirit and an evening of fun and frolic followed.

The games were led by Misses Mary Willie Tate, Ruby Jones and Kathleen Shelton. For two hours the mother forgot all about rheumatic pains and all their cares and troubles and were just as frisky as any flapper. The refreshments served during the evening were appropriate for the Halloween season.

There were fifty ladies present for this delightful affair.

Mothers Club Gives Play

The Mothers' Club gave a play at the community house, Saturday night entitled "They Do Say." It was mirth-provoking from start to finish but at the same time it taught a wonderful lesson on the evil of gossip.

A very enjoyable feature of the evening was the music rendered by Messrs. Gilbert Weaver, E. O. Rednour and Hampton Bradley using the harmonica, guitar and mandoline.

About \$13.00 was added to the Mothers' Club treasury.

The attendance at Sunday school was very fine Sunday morning. Miss Elsie Ratchford's class of small girls carried the attendance banner.

The Men's Bible Class was delighted to have Rev. G. R. Gillespie teach their class Sunday morning. He brought a very helpful and inspiring message and the men hope he will visit them again.

Interested in Singing

The singing held at Smyre church last Sunday afternoon was attended by a large crowd of people of Gaston county. The meeting was opened with a song by the congregation lead by Mr. George England, which was followed by prayer by the pastor, Rev. A. W. Lynch.

The program of singing was then presided over by Mr. Joe Pitts, president of the Singing Association. The choirs from North Belmont, Bradley Memorial, and Smyre rendered some very good singing during the afternoon, as well as a number of good duets and quartets.

An enjoyable feature of the afternoon was a number of unusually good quartettes rendered by the Vaughan Quartette of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., composed of Messrs. Sharp, Vaughan, and the Seable brothers.

Personals

Rev. A. W. Lynch left Tuesday afternoon to attend the Annual Conference at Hight of Pitt, N. C.

Mrs. Ben Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gilbert and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cook and baby daughter, Joy, were the guests Sunday of Mrs. Woods, sister, Mrs. Murdick Fain of Fort Mill, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Burgess and children, Mr. and Mrs. Mack Burgess and daughter Helen, and Mr. C. L. Williams spent Sunday in Monroe, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt and son, Dean, recently spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Baxter Vanpelt of Shelby, N. C.

Mrs. A. W. Lynch and baby daughter, Martha Ellen, left Tuesday afternoon for a two week's visit with Mrs. Lynch's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Martin of Waynesville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lynn had as guests Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Fields and family of Belmont, N. C.

Misses Willie Mae and Ruby Williams of the Rex community were guests of Mrs. C. L. Williams, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Setzer of Charlotte, N. C., were recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Devinney.

Mr. Marshall Dilling attended an Eastern Star meeting in Monroe, N. C., Monday afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cox and children, J. T. and Frances Love, visited Mrs. Cox's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. B. McCarn of Belmont, N. C., recently.

PIEDMONT, ALA.

Cosma Y. M. C. A.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I do not know if you remember, me but I certainly do remember you and the very pleasant times I have had in your office and at the LaGrange Y. M. C. A., where I used to work as Boys Work Secretary. I have often thought of writing you but for some reason or other I just didn't. I read your Home Section every week enjoy it more and more, I think, Aunt Becky, that you are doing a most wonderful piece of work in your writings and I am sure that your articles are an inspiration to many who work, who do not take the time to read the regular daily newspaper. I know I am that way myself; but I always look forward to the Textile Bulletin.

Well, Aunt Becky, we are in our new Y. M. C. A. and they say it is one of the finest in the South. I wish you could come to Piedmont and see our modern mill village and the new "Y." I know you would be thrilled with the company, for making possible such nice places for their employees; personally I think we have a most wonderful group of mill men to work for here; they really have more thought for the human side, than the machinery in the plant. I am going to try to get some pictures of the "Y," and the "modern village" and send you one of these times.

Our plants run full time, both day and night, and everybody seems to be happy. The company sells stock to its employees, sells homes to them, and lets them pay so much a month;

And Jeanie had answered:

"Dear Mr. Lane:

"Your letter has comforted me. If through my sorrow and bitter disappointment you have been led to higher ideals, I can thank God, for every heartache. Truly I forgive you, and though to forget is impossible, pain and regret will some day give way to quiet, peaceful memories that bring a smile.

"Even now I am wondering how I could have been so foolish as to forget the impassible gulf between us. I, too, have learned a valuable lesson, and am glad 'twas you who taught me. Forgive me and put me out of your thoughts for the future. Our paths in life lie far apart, and will never again cross.

"Goodbye, forever,

"JEANIE."

Patty wondered and wondered about Jeanie's romance. Had Lester Lane seen her in town and, like Billy Bryan, found ways and means to introduce himself? Had he followed her home? What was the "gulf" between them? Social position? Did Jeanie love the man? Was her young heart breaking, even while she wrote that letter bidding Lester Lane goodbye? And he had courted Jeanie with only an evil purpose in his heart! Perhaps her "goodness and purity" had in the end won his sincere love. Wouldn't that be glorious! And if he did love the girl, would he let her dismiss him? Would he stop just because Jeanie said so?

A keen little pain shot through Patty's heart as she thought of Billy Bryan. He had forgotten her very existence! Anyway, he acted as if he had never seen her before coming to Hope Mills, and as she thought of his close application to business she found it hard to realize that he was the same "mained" and bandaged bundle of helplessness" who a few weeks ago had babbled poetry, while supposedly delirious in her own home.

Over and over Patty reviewed those days. He had seemed sincere, but now he didn't care! Well, anyhow, she had the satisfaction of knowing she had told him to stay in his place! That he stayed "put" proved that he was just flirting, and she was glad to be rid of him, she argued.

Then she thought of her mother, whose unhappy marriage had saddened her whole life. Just lately, she seemed to be forgetting the past, and living only in the present. How full of life and energy she was! How beautiful, too! And she had suffered from the tongue of scandal!

John Rivers had given a reluctant promise to return to his work next morning as if nothing had happened. And Mrs. Anderson sighed in relief as she saw him pass on his way to the mill. She was in the dining room, and tapped the window to attract his attention, nodded her head and called a cheery "good morning," to which he responded with a faint smile, lifting his hat politely.

"Mother," said Patty, who was looking over her shoulder, "did you notice how gracefully he did that? I think he has seen 'better days.' And Jeanie,—every word she

speaks,—every movement,—proves her of fine lineage." Mrs. Anderson nodded her head slowly, thoughtfully. Removing her breakfast cap and apron, she said:

"I have a hunch that I'd better go right now to Mr. Johnstone's home and lay this matter before him and Mr. Bryan before they come to the office. I know it isn't the usual way to conduct business, but this is a little out of the ordinary, and I think they will forgive my anxiety, when I explain."

"Will you show those letters to them?" asked Patty, softly.

"If it is necessary, I certainly shall. It will give them a true conception of Jeanie's character, and arouse their sympathies as nothing else could."

Patty's cheeks flamed. Would Billy Bryan's thoughts revert to HIS letter and HER answer? She turned aside to hide her confusion.

Half an hour later, as Mrs. Anderson came tripping back down the street her eyes sparkling, Patty knew that her interview with Mr. Johnstone had been entirely satisfactory.

"Oh you busy little village superintendent!" she smiled as her mother ran in. "Do the officials commend or condemn the interest and energy which urge you to invade the sanctity of their home at this early hour?"

"That's all right, honey; everything is all right. They were deeply interested, and I'm not one bit afraid for Jeanie. And oh! what do you think? Mr. Bryan saw that meeting between Jeanie and Lester Lane,—and heard every word! He says that she is a queen,—and as pure in heart as a baby, and that Lester Lane is not the only man benefited by that interview."

"Oh!" ejaculated Patty, weakly. Her mother continued eagerly:

"I've an idea that Billy Bryan's soul caught a vision in that hour, that has inspired him to do a great work. Why, the tears came to his eyes and his voice shook with emotion as he related to his uncle and me, the whole of that interview in the woods."

"Oh!" breathed Patty again, jabbing an extra hair pin in her hair.

"Yes, we can rely on Mr. Bryan to take care of Jeanie. He is deeply impressed with her goodness and gentleness, and says he hopes she'll get over her infatuation for Lester Lane, and marry a man who will know how to appreciate her purity and sweet, charitable disposition."

"Oh!" again Patty gasped; and her mother caught the little note of pain and turned away to hide a smile. "I—I must hurry to the office—it's nearly eight o'clock,—and I have some letters waiting," Patty said.

Patty hurried out and Mrs. Anderson looked after her with adoring eyes: "You poor, proud little independent darling!" she whispered. "Too bad to make you jealous, and hurt you like this; but you must learn to be more charitable and forgiving. If you had suffered you would understand more how to sympathize. But oh, dear God! shield her from all harm!"

they also have a saving plan where any employee may save his or her money and get compound interest. Recently they arranged with one of the big insurance companies, where any employee can take out a policy and the mills will pay one-half and leave the other half for the employee to pay; the cost for this policy to each employee, is less than two cents daily. I think this is a wonderful way of helping the employees; there is really so much to say what the company is doing for the employees that you would have to visit us to get the full details, Aunt Becky, Mrs. Turner, and I will be glad to have you visit us some time. Do that, will you?

Send me C. O. D. a complete set of your books for our "Y."

C. W. TURNER.

"Aunt Becky," doesn't forget her friends quite so easily—and she certainly remembers you and your charming wife. Would truly enjoy visiting you and that lovely community. Have always been a great admirer of Mr. Geo. Haslam, agent, at Goosa.—Aunt Becky.)

GREENVILLE, ALA.

Alabama Mills Company

Dear Aunt Becky:

We were grieved to learn of the death of your daughter. We have to part with our loved ones here on earth, but there will be no parting in heaven. I have had to give up my only child and both my parents, and am looking forward to meeting them in the "Sweet Bye and Bye."

We are still on the map with plenty of help. The mill stopped half a day so we could go to Sparks Circus, but we made the time up.

Another good thing the company has done, is to get group insurance for us which costs us very little and gives us good protection.

About 75 people apply here daily for work. Of course this mill can't care for everybody. Maybe they will get sorry for people and build another mill, or enlarge this one.

We have an ideal mill and village. Our superintendent will not have any but the very best of people, so you see we are getting a good reputation that attracts outsiders.

Mr. Newt Owens' sister Dell, has returned to her home in Florida, very much improved in health.

Mrs. Arthur Taylor has returned from Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. West, of New York, spent a short while last Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Funderburk.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fant entertained the young people recently with a tacky party.

We have a lot of pretty girls here, and have a suspicion that wedding bells will soon be ringing. Hope we'll get a piece of cake!

Aunt Becky, your story, "The Way of a Woman" get better every week. The Bulletin and Home Section are worth their weight in gold.

JUST GREENVILLE.

"Would you like to take a nice long walk?" asked a girl of her not too peppy caller.

"Why, I'd love to," replied the young man joyously.

"Well, don't let me detain you," said the girl.

HALEYVILLE, ALA.

Popular Young Man Killed in Auto Accident

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our little mill here is doing just fine. The work is running good, and we are making a few production and cost records that make the other mills "sit up and take notice."

Our little village which is really considered as one big family by outsiders, because of its consideration for each member, and the sympathy and comfort shown the ones in sorrow,—had its heart strings almost broken by an accident which took from its midst one who had good reason to be loved by all who knew him. Clifford King, 18 years of age, who was the only boy at his home was in an auto accident three weeks ago. His throat was cut so that it was impossible for him to utter a word before he died about four hours later. Clifford was survived by a dear old mother and daddy and three sisters and one married step-brother. The mill stopped half a day to give the operatives a chance to show their sympathy and to extend a word of comfort to that dear family who was in such dire distress. Rev. Rucker of the First Baptist church had charge of the funeral ceremony. It was a beautiful service, and I'm sure it gave great consolation to the bereaved ones.

Mr. W. Q. Jones, our spinning room overseer is spending the week-end in Humboldt, Tenn., with his wife.

Mr. Ed Bostick, our weave room overseer went to Louisiana (Delhi) last week-end and brought his mother and sister back with him.

Mr. R. C. Hicks, our new and efficient cashier, is spending the week-end in Birmingham with his wife.

Mr. Bolton, our good superintendent, has been very sick for a few days. We hope he will recover soon.

Aunt Becky, the story is simply marvelous. You surely must be closely associated with the people in the mill villages to picture that kind of life so truly and to make it seem so real. We have a "scramble" over the Home Section here at home to see who reads the story first. Patty is just dandy, but really I think Jeanie Rivers is a character who very often is real and is not appreciated as she should be. I hope all the stories will be as good as "The Way of a Woman."

BETTY JEAN.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Ruby Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. Sanders, our superintendent, is having a fine lawn made and a lot of shrubbery planted in front of the mill. It will be a lovely spot next spring.

The Ruby had a booth at the County Fair, and won first prize. Mr. Thomas L. Wilson, secretary and treasurer, turned the money over to Superintendent Sanders, to be used where most needed.

Our lunch stand has been remodeled and enlarged, and hot dog equipment added. "Miss Hazel" is truly kept busy.

Aunt Becky, your friends here—and that means everybody at Ruby—sympathize with you in the loss of your daughter; but knowing you as we do, we know that you willingly submit to the will of God.

THE BUMBLE BEE.

Superintendent Black had just returned to the office from breakfast, when summoned to the general manager's office, where Mr. Johnstone and the young president awaited him. They were on duty unusually early, and Black glanced at them inquiringly.

Billy Bryan's gray eyes were a bit disconcerting, but Mr. Johnstone's voice was calm and matter-of-fact, as he motioned the superintendent to a seat and said:

"Mr. Black, we find that Hunt is not a satisfactory village officer, and he must go."

"Why, what in the world has he done?"

"What he has failed to do is as much to the point," evasively. "Hadn't you heard about that shameful and disgraceful disturbance last night?"

"Yes,—but you wouldn't want him to arrest the girl, would you?"

"Good heavens, no! But why didn't he arrest that drunken brute?"

"But that would have brought the girl into court," replied Black suavely. "You wouldn't want to do that, I'm sure. For my part, I'll be glad when that family is gone. Jeanie Rivers seems determined to go to the devil, and—"

"Stop!" Like the sharp crack of a whip, the word sprang from the lips of Billy Bryan, as he rose to his feet, gripped the back of his chair and glared at his astonished superintendent.

"Black, it may be, that you are honest in your belief that the girl is bad, but I know she isn't; and darned if you or any other man shall speak against her," came the low, stern challenge.

"Easy, Billy—easy! No use to get on a high horse,—we can discuss this matter sensibly and reasonably, as men should," said his uncle.

"Well, once for all, Jeanie Rivers is not going to suffer or pay the penalty for other people's sin. John Rivers is at home, and by God, he's going to have a man's chance," flared Billy, almost beside himself.

"Sure, sure," replied Black. "I wouldn't wrong the girl for the world." "But there are dreadful reports about her. My own son has been going there—he's infatuated with her, I'm afraid—"

"That will do, Mr. Black."

The words came sharp and clear, like the crack of a whip. Billy was trying hard to control himself, but his quick, impulsive nature and love of straight-forwardness would not allow him to keep still.

"Your son is at work, I suppose? You haven't discharged him? No? I thought no. Well now, let's get down to brass tacks. Suppose he is in love with the girl. Do you think it fair to make her suffer for it? She doesn't run after him. Why not send your son away, if you are afraid? But I'll tell you here and now, you'd better compliment him on his choice of a sweetheart. Jeanie Rivers is worthy the best man that lives," and Billy's fist pounded the table in emphasis of the assertion.

(To Be Continued)